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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: 55-45 (13-6). Tomorrow rain. Yes- p. 57-52 (14-11). LONDON: Cloudy. (14-8). Tomorrow cloudy. Yester- 55-48 (11-8). CHANNEL: Moderate. any. Temp. 75-64 (24-18). NEW udy. Temp. 70-55 (21-13). Yester- 70-55 (21-13). IONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Plas.
Greece	13 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.L5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

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ixon Accepts Watergate Responsibility; hree Close Aides Quit, Fourth Is Fired

Richardson Takes Kleindienst's Justice Post

By Laurente Stern
and Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—President Nixon yesterday accepted the resignations of three of his closest aides, fired a fourth and told the American people that he accepted full responsibility for his subordinates' actions in the Watergate scandal, one of the most widespread in U.S. presidential history.

The President, saying that he wanted to address the nation "from my heart," declared in a special radio and television speech last night that Elliot L. Richardson, shifted from defense secretary to become his new attorney general, would "involve himself immediately in the investigative process surrounding the Watergate matter," would be responsible for "coordinating all federal agencies in uncovering the whole truth" and would "recommend appropriate changes in the law to prevent future campaign abuses."

● Text of Nixon's address, Page 2.

Mr. Richardson will have authority to hire an outside special prosecutor if he thinks it necessary to find all the facts in the Watergate case, Mr. Nixon said.

"There can be no whitewash at the White House," the President declared.

He said that last year, while the bugging of Democratic offices in the Watergate building was being planned, carried out and then partly covered up, he himself relied on others to direct his re-election campaign.

But Mr. Nixon added: "In any organization, the man at the top must bear the responsibility. That responsibility therefore belongs here, in this office. I accept it." He pledged to do all in his power to assure "that the guilty are brought to justice."

The Four Who Resigned

Some 10 hours earlier, shortly before noon, the White House had announced the resignations of H.R. Haldeman, the presidential chief of staff; John D. Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon's chief adviser on domestic affairs; Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and John W. Dean 3d, the presidential counsel.

FBI agents moved into the White House today to safeguard presidential papers in the offices of Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Dean. Government spokesmen said that, in a move not reflecting on the three aides or others, "the FBI is safeguarding the files so that a precise, strict procedure is established regarding access and removal of any White House papers."

The White House made it clear yesterday that Mr. Dean had been dismissed through the technique of demanding his resignation.

Authoritative sources said that the President had persuaded Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman to resign despite their reluctance to do so—that eventually it was a decision made by Mr. Nixon and his two staff aides on Sunday. It was reported that Mr. Ehrlichman was more agreeable to leaving than was Mr. Haldeman, the man who had run the Nixon White House with stern efficiency and wielded more influence than any other aide.

Both Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman maintained their innocence in their resignation letters, but said their ability to carry out their duties had been impaired.

The President praised Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman in his statement announcing their departures, and said Mr. Kleindienst had resigned because of close ties to individuals implicated in the Watergate case. This, Mr. Nixon said, was "in accordance with the highest standards of public service and legal ethics."

Effect on Efficiency

Yesterday's dismantling of the White House staff's inner circle—especially with the departure of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, who had been two of the closest Nixon aides in his four and one-half years in office—strips the presidency of its central operating mechanism at a time when far-reaching decisions must be made on inflation, Indochina policy and American relations with Europe.

Mr. Nixon said last night that, having turned the Watergate affair's investigation over to Mr. Richardson, he himself can again pursue full-time his responsibilities for finding peace abroad and a better life for Americans.

The President only partly filled the gaps caused by yesterday's resignations. In addition to moving Mr. Richardson from Defense to the Justice Department's too job, he named Leonard Garment, a special presidential consultant, to succeed Mr. Dean as White House counsel. Mr. Garment "will represent the White House in all matters relating to the Watergate investigation and will report directly to me," Mr. Nixon said.

He did not name successors to Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, nor a replacement for Mr. Richardson as defense secretary.

The immediate reaction to yesterday's developments was one of relief among congressional and party-leading Republicans, and at least some skepticism among Democrats.

Rep. John Moss, D., Calif., raised the issue of possible impeachment action, saying that he would ask that a special committee of the House be appointed to inquire into the possibility of presidential involvement in the Watergate scandal.

"I am not saying we should move to impeach," Rep. Moss said. "I am merely saying we should be prepared. The House has the responsibility to set up the machinery so that if there is a move to impeach we should be ready." He added that "before we even soggest impeachment, we must have the most uncontroverted evidence."

In addition to the four resignations announced yesterday by the White House, the U.S. Information Agency said last night that Gordon Strachan had resigned as its general counsel "after learning that persons with whom he had worked closely at the White House had submitted their resignations today." The statement said Mr. Strachan "stressed that he had no complicity in the Democratic National Committee break-in or in any alleged attempt to cover it up."

Two other persons connected with the Watergate case resigned last week from the government: L. Patrick Gray 3d, the acting director of the FBI, and Jeb Stuart Magruder, a former Haldeman aide, later deputy director of the President's re-election committee and then, until last week, an assistant secretary of commerce.

Three others quit Washington posts earlier: John N. Mitchell, a former attorney general who resigned as director of the President's re-election committee; Charles W. Colson, a former special counsel to the President, and Dwight L. Chapin, a former appointments secretary to the President. All had been implicated, directly or indirectly, in the Watergate bugging.

In his speech last night, Mr. Nixon conceded for the first time the possibility that "there had been an effort to conceal the facts, both from the public—from you—and from me" in the Watergate bugging and associated espionage and sabotage activities.

While pledging that "justice will be pursued freely, fully and impartially, no matter who is involved," he indicated that he thought his aides had included "people whose zeal exceeded their judgment."

No Sign of 'Wrongdoing'

While saluting Mr. Kleindienst's decision to resign as being "in accordance with the highest standards," the President spoke of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman as "two of my closest friends and most trusted assistants in the White House."

He stressed that "neither the submission nor the acceptance of their resignations at this time should be seen by anyone as evidence of any wrongdoing by either one. Such an assumption would be both unfair and unfounded."

By contrast, the firing of Mr. Dean was revealed in one coolly phrased sentence: "Finally, I have today requested and accepted the resignation of John W. Dean 3d from his position on the White House staff as counsel."

Mr. Dean served notice on April 19 that he would not become a "scapegoat" in the Watergate scandal. Word was passed by associates of Mr. Dean that he was ready to implicate Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman in the case.

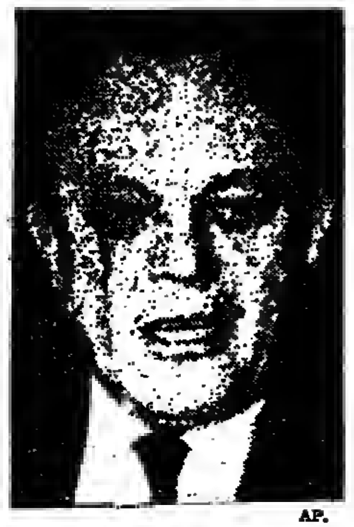
With regard to the administration's disarray, Washington Post reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, who were responsible for many of the press revelations concerning Watergate, quoted a senior member of the White House staff as saying yesterday: "We're going through a

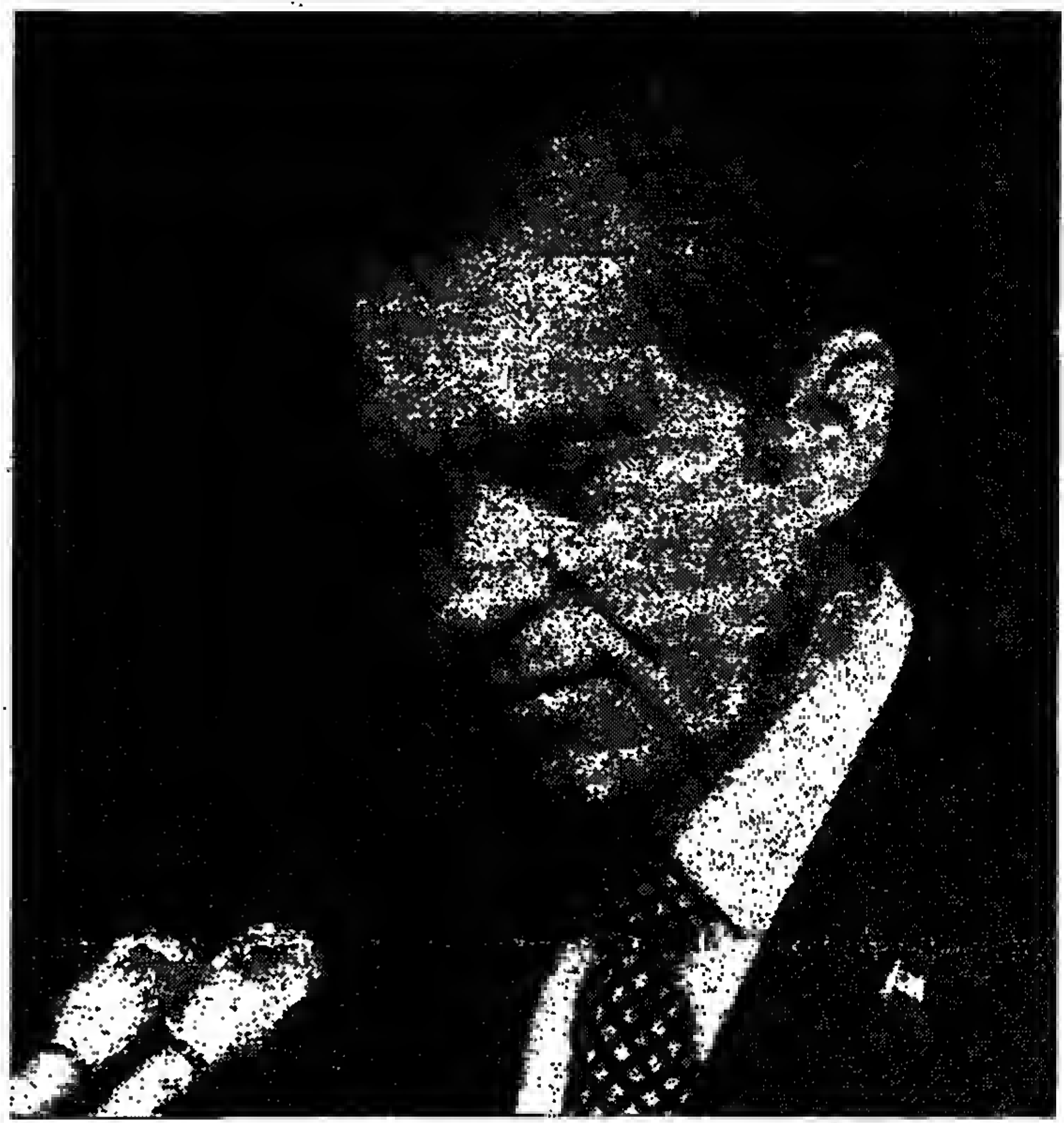
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

John D. Ehrlichman

H.R. Haldeman

John W. Dean 3d


AP.
Richard G. Kleindienst


United Press International.

'In any organization, the man at the top must bear the responsibility. That responsibility . . . belongs here, in this office. I accept it . . .'

AP.
Elliot L. Richardson

C Resolves Its Crisis, rees on Farm Frices

By David Haworth

MBOURG, May 1 (IHT). ommon Market avoided political crisis here this when its agriculture finally agreed on a of farm prices after s of continuous and ous debate.

efore dawn, the talks d to break down com- This would have meant European community ations would have failed rious test since enlarge- the beginning of the year.

timated overall effect of price agreement on con- food prices will be an less than 5 percent. duce prices will certainly further in the coming hs, and so will the prices and possibly also fruit etables.

mpromise formula reach- morning decided on a t lower support price for and a subsidy for con- who buy it. The aim is to butter prices and prevent ing butter "mountains" reated such as the one ecently caused the EEC 200,000 tons of surplus the Soviet Union at a price.

greement also set an in- of 10.5 percent in the price for beef to act as a production incentive and a means of persuading farmers to switch from dairy to beef production. This price is currently well below the beef market price, which has soared both in Europe and the United States as a result of a worldwide shortage.

After being personally abusive to each other during the weekend, Jacques Chirac, the French Farm Minister, and Josef Ertl, West Germany's Farm Minister, were both able to claim success at the end of the meeting.

Mr. Chirac said he had several reasons for satisfaction and was pleased with the 5.5 percent increase achieved for dairy farmers—although during the French election campaign Mr. Chirac had promised he would win 6.5 percent for dairy producers. He also expressed "profound satisfaction" that a Common Market crisis had been avoided.

For his part, Mr. Ertl said merely that each country had made concessions in order to reach the final compromise and it was a compromise that each minister could honorably defend.

However, the question of border taxes, on which France and Germany had argued strongly earlier in the talks, was effectively shelved. The Germans will continue to collect taxes at their

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Relaxation of Tensions

zhnev Emphasizes Ties h U.S. in May Day Talk

By Hedrick Smith

OW, May 1 (NYT).— L. Brezhnev, the Soviet ader, today reaffirmed mlin's desire for further ent in Soviet-American

el. warmly worded com- n a May Day speech s an advance welcome ry A. Kissinger, Presi- on's adviser on national who is coming here to work out final plans Brezhnev's planned visit United States late next and to tackle a range of between the two countries. ghout his talk, Mr. emphasized the relaxa- tensions and cooperation West, specificially with West Germany, Japan United States, all im- or potentially important partners.

rezhnev noted that the over now and that "the of Vietnam" had "upheld cause of freedom and dence." He did not repeat Soviet statements about a Communist victory in Vietnam or charges that Washington or Saigon had violated the peace agreement.

Peace, he said, was Moscow's policy toward the major Western powers, including the United States. Without spelling out details, he added, "We shall in the future, too, facilitate a favorable development of Soviet-American relations on the principles of mutual respect and mutual advantage."

Much of his emphasis was on the relaxation of tensions in Europe. "We are calling for Europe's bloody past to be overcome, not in order to forget it," he said in evident reassurance to some Communists, "but so that it should never be repeated. Our aims are clear, constructive and noble."

After his 17-minute address from the top of Lenin's tomb, hundreds of thousands of Muscovites marched through Red Square in the traditional May Day parade which, for the fifth year in a row, was an all-civilian affair without any military units.

., Hanoi Aides End Talks th an Exchange of Charges

, May 1 (UPI).—William van, the U.S. deputy as- secretary of state, said to- at North Vietnam must oon either to stick to the greement or go back to

Sullivan made the state- fore flying to Washington t on 13 hours of talks he h North Vietnamese of- here about cease-fire s. d: "Hanoi knows what we

jets resume raids near n Penh. Page 5.
gers defends U.S. bing in Cambodia. e 5.

rom them. I think they e to make a choice soon ether they are going to full and faithful ntation of the agree- whether they will take that leads back into the ate military situation hopefully ended by he agreement."

ullivan's counterpart dur- three days of talks here, Co Thach, the North Viet- vice-minister for foreign affairs, also flew home, saying he did not think the atmosphere was favorable for talks between President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, and Politburo member Le Duc Tho of Hanoi.

Washington announced last week that the two would meet in Paris in mid-May, following the preparatory Sullivan-Thach talks. Hanoi has not confirmed the meeting, but Mr. Thach did not deny it would take place.

Mr. Thach was accompanied on his flight home via Moscow by Dang Viet Chau, the North Vietnamese finance minister.

Mr. Chau led the Hanoi side at talks over possible U.S. economic aid to North Vietnam, which the United States broke off after protesting North Vietnamese violations.

Referring to Mr. Chau, Mr. Thach said: "Our finance minister has to go home because the Americans unilaterally suspended the economic talks. We believe the Americans must be more realistic. For our part, we are doing everything to implement the agreement, but Saigon has been violating it ever since it was signed."

Nixon Ordered Ellsberg Probe That Led to Raid on Psychiatrist's Office

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, May 1 (WP).—Acting under orders from President Nixon, former White House domestic affairs aide John Ehrlichman directed a secret investigation of the Pentagon papers case that led to the burglary of the Beverly Hills, Calif., office of defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

This disclosure today, the latest of a series of sensational developments in the Pentagon papers trial, was contained in a two-page summary of an FBI interview of Mr. Ehrlichman last Friday, made available to the defense by Judge William Matthew Byrne jr.

The summary attributed these admissions to Mr. Ehrlichman:

● Sometime in 1971 President Nixon asked him to make "inquiries independent of concurrent FBI investigation" of the Pentagon papers case.

● Mr. Ehrlichman hired E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy to conduct the investigation "directly out of the White House." Hunt and Liddy, convicted co-conspirators in the Watergate affair, were revealed on Friday as the men who burglarized the office of Louis Fielding, a psychiatrist who had treated Mr. Ellsberg.

● Mr. Ehrlichman told the FBI he neither knew about nor authorized the burglary, but did find out about it sometime afterward—the actual date is not mentioned. When he learned of the burglary, Mr. Ehrlichman said, he instructed Hunt and Liddy "not to do it again."

● Hunt and Liddy, according to the FBI's version of Mr. Ehrlichman's interview, were following leads in Washington, D.C., and on the West Coast indicating that Mr. Ellsberg had "emotional and moral problems." They were attempting, in Mr. Ehrlichman's words, to prepare a "psychiatric profile" directed toward an "in-depth investigation of Ellsberg to determine his habits, mental attitudes, motives, etc."

Mr. Ehrlichman's admission that Mr Nixon ordered the secret investigation that led to the burglary represented the first hint in the long skein of events stemming from the Watergate affair that the President might have been even indirectly involved in any misconduct. The investigation and the burglary both pre-dated Watergate but clearly involved many of the same individuals and techniques that came to light in the later incident.

The astonished defense immediately moved for a dismissal of the case. But Judge Byrne, who just a month ago was called to the Western White House to discuss with Mr. Ehrlichman and the President the possible offer of directorship of the FBI, postponed a decision on the motion pending the arrival of additional investigative material he had ordered the prosecution to provide.

Judge Byrne said, "There are some crucial legal issues to be raised. I intend to get the full story, to the bottom of this . . . This case is not going to any jury until I've had the opportunity to evaluate all the information."

In seeking dismissal, defense

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Senate Calls On Nixon to Name Independent Prosecutor

WASHINGTON, May 1 (IHT).—The Senate today, by a unanimous voice vote, approved a resolution calling on President Nixon to appoint a special prosecutor from outside the administration to take charge of the Watergate investigation.

The sense of the Senate resolution, which is not binding on the President, was introduced by Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., who expressed the general Republican sentiment that the scandal would continue as a major issue as long as the administration continued to conduct the investigation with its own people.

He emphasized that he was not questioning the integrity of Attorney General-Designate Elliot L. Richardson, who was given charge of the investigation by Mr. Nixon, but added that Mr. Richardson "cannot be regarded as independent of the executive branch."

Mr. Nixon announced the move in a speech to the nation last night.

Two possible candidates mentioned by various senators for the post of special prosecutor were former Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware and former Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, both Republicans.

Meantime, across Capitol Hill, Rep. John Anderson, R., Ill., the third-ranking Republican in the House, proposed a similar resolution.

The Percy resolution received strong support from liberal and conservative Republicans alike who feared that Mr. Richardson might find himself in the same position as former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who resigned yesterday because of his close association with those involved in the Watergate case.

The Senate resolution said:

"Resolved that it is the sense of the Senate that:

"1. The President immediately designate an individual of the highest character and integrity from outside the executive branch to serve as special prosecutor for the government of the United States in any and all criminal investigations, indictments and actions arising from any illegal activity by any persons, acting individually or in combination

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon's Speech on Watergate

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI). —Transcript of President Nixon's speech last night on the Watergate affair:

Good evening.

I want to talk to you tonight from my heart on a subject of deep concern to every American.

In recent months members of my administration and officials of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, including some of my closest friends and most trusted aides, have been charged with involvement in what has become to be known as the Watergate Affair.

These include charges of illegal activity during and preceding the 1972 presidential election and charges that responsible officials participated in an effort to cover up that illegal activity.

The inevitable result of these charges has been to raise serious questions about the integrity of the White House itself. Tonight I wish to address those questions.

News Reports

Last June 17 while I was in Florida, trying to get a few days rest after my visit to Moscow, I first learned from news reports of the Watergate break-in. I was appalled at this senseless illegal action and I was shocked to learn that employees of the re-election committee were apparently among those guilty. I immediately ordered an investigation by appropriate government authorities.

On Sept. 15, as you'll recall, indictments were brought against seven defendants in the case. As the investigation went forward, I repeatedly asked those who conducted the investigation whether there was any reason to believe that members of my administration were in any way involved. I received repeated assurance they were not. Because of these continuing reassurances, because I believed the reports I was getting, because I had faith in the persons from whom I was getting them, I discounted the stories in the press that appeared to implicate members of my administration or other officials of the campaign committee. Until March of this year, I remained convinced that the denials were true and that the charges of involvement by members of the White House staff were false.

The comments I made during this period, the comments made by my press secretary in my behalf, were based on the information provided to us at the time we made those comments. However, new information then came to me, which persuaded me that there was a real possibility that some of these charges were true and suggesting further there had been an effort to conceal the facts, both from the public—from you—and from me. As a result, on March 21st, I personally assumed the responsibility for coordinating intensive new inquiries into the matter, and I personally ordered those conducting the investigations to get all the facts and to report them directly to me, right here in this office.

I again ordered that all persons in the government, or at the re-election committee, should cooperate fully with the FBI, the prosecutors and the grand jury.

The Priority

I also ordered that anyone who refused to cooperate in telling the truth would be asked to resign from government service. And with ground rules adopted that would preserve the basic constitutional separation of powers between the Congress and the presidency, I directed that members of the White House staff should appear and testify voluntarily under oath before the Senate committee which was investigating Watergate. I was determined that we should get to the bottom of the matter, and that the truth should be fully brought out no matter who was involved. At the same time, I was determined not to take precipitate action and to avoid if at all possible any action that would appear to reflect on innocent people. I wanted to be fair. But I knew that, in the final analysis, the integrity of this office, public faith in the integrity of this office, would have to take priority over all personal considerations.

Today, in one of the most difficult decisions of my presidency, I accepted the resignations of two of my closest associates in the White House—Bob Haldeman, John Ehrlichman—two of the finest public servants it has been my privilege to know. I want to stress that, in accepting these resignations, I mean to leave no implication whatever of personal wrongdoing on their part. And I leave no implication tonight of implication on the part of others who have been charged in this matter. But in matters as sensitive as guarding the integrity of our democratic process, it is essential not only that rigorous legal and technical standards be observed, but also that the public—you—have total confidence that they are both being observed and enforced by those in authority, and particularly by the President of the United States.

They agreed with me that this move was necessary in order to restore that confidence, because Attorney General Kleindienst, though a distinguished public servant, my personal friend for 20 years, with no personal involvement whatever in this matter, has been a close personal and professional associate of some of those who are involved in this case, he and I both felt it was also necessary to name a new attorney general. The counsel to the President, John Dean, has also resigned.

Richardson

As new attorney general, I have today named Elliot Richardson, a man of unimpeachable integrity and rigorously high principles. I have directed him to do everything necessary to insure that the Department of Justice has the confidence and the trust of every law-abiding person in this country. I have given him absolute authority to make all decisions bearing upon prosecution of the Watergate case and related matters. I have instructed him that if he should consider it appropriate, he has the authority to name a special supervising prosecutor for matters arising out of the case.

Whatever may have appeared to have been the case before, whatever improper activities may yet be discovered in connection with this whole sordid affair, I want the American people, I want you, to know beyond the shadow of a doubt that during my term as President, justice will be pursued fairly, fully and impartially no matter who is involved. This office is a sacred trust, and I am determined to be worthy of that trust.

Looking back at the history of this case, two questions arise. How could it have happened? Who is to blame? Political commentators have correctly observed that during my 27 years in politics, I have always previously insisted on running my own campaigns for office. But 1972 presented a very different situation. In both domestic and foreign policy, 1972 was a year of crucially important decisions, of intense negotiations, of vital new directions, particularly in working toward the goal which has been my overriding concern throughout my political career—the goal of bringing peace in America, peace to the world.

Who Is to Blame?

That is why I decided as the 1972 campaign approached that the presidency should come first and politics second. To the maximum extent possible, therefore, I sought to delegate campaign operations, to remove the day-to-day campaign decisions from the President's office and from the White House. I also, as you recall, severely limited the number of my own campaign appearances.

Who then is to blame for what happened in this case? For specific criminal actions by specific individuals, those who committed those actions must, of course, bear the liability and pay the penalty. For the fact that alleged improper actions took place in the White House or within my campaign organization, the easiest course would be for me to blame those to whom I delegated the responsibility to run the campaign.

But that would be a cowardly thing to do. I will not place the blame on subordinates, on people whose zeal exceeded their judgment, and who may have done wrong in a cause they deeply believed to be right. In any organization, the man at the top must bear the responsibility. That responsibility therefore belongs here, in this office. I accept it. And I pledge to you tonight from this office that I will do everything in my power to insure that the guilty are brought to justice, and that such abuses are purged from our political processes in the years to come, long after I have left this office.

The System

People, quite properly appalled at the abuses that occurred, will say that Watergate demonstrates the bankrupty of the American political system. I believe precisely the opposite is true. Watergate represented a series of illegal acts and bad judgments by a number of individuals. It was the system that has brought the facts to light and that will bring those guilty to justice. A system that in this case has included a determined grand jury, honest prosecutors, a courageous judge, John Sirica, and a vigorous free press.

It is essential now that we place our faith in that system—and especially in the judicial system.

It is essential that we let the judicial process go forward, respecting those safeguards that are established to protect the innocent as well as to convict the guilty. It is essential that in reacting to the excesses of others, we not fall into excesses ourselves. It is also essential that we not be so distracted by events such as this that we neglect the vital work before us, before this nation, before America at a time of critical importance to America and the world.

Since March, when I first learned that the Watergate affair might in fact be far more serious than I had been led to believe, it has claimed far too much of my time and my attention. Whatever may now transpire in the case, whatever the actions of the grand jury, whatever the outcome of any eventual trials, I must now turn my full attention—and I shall do so once again—to the larger duties of this office. I owe it to this great office that I hold. And I owe it to you, my country.

Vital Agenda

I know that as attorney general, Elliot Richardson will be both fair and he will be fearless in pursuing this case wherever it leads. I am confident that with him in charge, justice will be done.

There is vital work to be done toward our goal of a lasting structure of peace in the world, work that cannot wait, work that I must do. Tomorrow, for example, Chancellor Brandt of West Germany will visit the White House for talks that are a vital element of "The Year of Europe," as 1973 has been called. We are already preparing for the next Soviet-American summit meeting later this year.

This is also a year in which we are seeking to negotiate a mutual and balanced reduction of armed forces in Europe which will reduce our defense budget and allow us to have funds for other purposes at home, so desperately needed. It is the year when the United States and Soviet negotiators will seek to work out the second and even more important round of our talks on limiting nuclear arms, and of reducing the danger of a nuclear war that would destroy civilization as we know it. It is a year in which we confront the difficult task of maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and in the potentially explosive Middle East.

There is also vital work to be done right here in America—to insure prosperity, and that means a good job for everyone who wants to work, to control inflation, that I know worries every housewife, everyone who tries to balance a family budget in America, to set in motion new and better ways of insuring progress toward a better life for all Americans.

New Goals

When I think of this office—of what it means—I think of all the things that I want to accomplish for this nation—of all the things I want to accomplish for you.

On Christmas Eve, during my terrible personal ordeal of the renewed bombing of North Vietnam, which after 12 years of war, finally helped bring America peace with honor, I sat down just before midnight. I wrote out some of my goals for my second term as President.

Let me read them to you.

"To make it possible for our children, and for our children's children, to live in a world of peace.

"To make this country be more than ever a land of opportunity—of equal opportunity, full opportunity for every American.

"To provide jobs for all who can work, and generous help for all who cannot.

"To establish a climate of decency, and civility, in which each person respects the feelinge and the dignity and the God-given rights of his neighbor.

"To make this a land in which each person can dare to dream, can live his dreams—not in fear, but in hope—proud of his community, proud of his country, proud of what America has meant to himself and to the world."

These are great goals. I believe we can, we must work for them. We can achieve them. But we cannot achieve these goals unless we dedicate ourselves to another goal.

We must maintain the integrity of the White House, and that integrity must be real, not transparent. There can be no whitewash at the White House.

Need for Reform

We must reform our political process—ridding it not only of the violations of the law, but also of the ugly mob violence, and other inexcusable campaign tactics that have been too often practiced and too readily accepted in the past—including those that may have been a response by one side to the excesses or expected excesses of the other side. Two wrongs do not make a right.

I have been in public life for more than a quarter of a century. Like any other calling, politics has good people, and bad people. And let me tell you, the great majority in politics, in the Congress, in the federal government, in the state government, are good people. I know that it can be very easy, under the intensive pressures of a campaign, for even well-intentioned people to fall into shady tactics—to rationalize this on the grounds that what is at stake is of such importance to the nation that the end justifies the means. And both of our great parties have been guilty of such tactics in the past.

In recent years, however, the campaign excesses that have occurred on all sides have provided a sobering demonstration of how far this false doctrine can take us. The lesson is clear: America, in its political campaigns, must not again fall into the trap of letting the end, however great that end is, justify the means.

I urge the leaders of both political parties, I urge citizens, all of you, everywhere, to join in working toward a new set of standards, new rules and procedures—to ensure that future elections will be as nearly free of such abuses as they possibly can be made. This is my goal. I ask you to join in making it America's goal.

His Calendar

When I was inaugurated for a second term this past January 20, I gave each member of my cabinet and each member of my senior White House staff a special four-year calendar, with each day marked to show the number of days remaining to the administration. In the inscription on each calendar, I wrote these words: "The presidential term which begins today consists of 1,461 days—no more, no less. Each can be a day of strengthening and renewal for America; each can add depth and dimension to the American experience. If we strive together, if we make the most of the challenge and the opportunity that these days offer us, they can stand out as great days for America, and great moments in the history of the world."

I looked at my own calendar this morning up at Camp David as I was working on this speech. It showed exactly 1,361 days remaining in my term. I want these to be the best days in America's history, because I love America. I deeply believe that America is the hope of the world, and I know that in the quality and wisdom of the leadership America gives lies the only hope for millions of people all over the world, that they can live their lives in peace and freedom. We must be worthy of that hope, in every sense of the word. Tonight, I ask for your prayers to help me in everything that I do throughout the days of my presidency to be worthy of their hopes and of yours.

God bless America and God bless each and every one of you.

United Press International.

In Somerville, Mass., shopping is interrupted while President Nixon appears on TV.

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Senate Urges Nixon to Name An Independent Prosecutor

(Continued from Page 1)

with others, in the presidential election of 1972, or any campaign, canvas or other activity related in it;

"2. The President should grant such special prosecutor all authority, necessary and proper to the effective performance of his duties, and

"3. The President should submit the name of such designee to the Senate, requesting a resolution of approval thereof."

Talk of Impeachment

One congressional source said there was "quiet talk" among congressmen to impeach the President if it could be shown he knew of the bugging plot or the alleged efforts to cover it up.

One to mention such a possibility in public was Rep. John Moss, D., Calif. He said the House, which would have to initiate impeachment proceedings, should study the situation and be prepared to act if necessary.

During the brief Senate debate, the resolution received strong support from Republicans, including Sens. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico.

"We must proceed quickly in remove this case from the auspices of the attorney general," Sen. Domenici said.

Sen. Goldwater told reporters he feared Mr. Richardson might "find himself in the same position" as Mr. Kleindienst.

Referring to Mr. Nixon's speech last night, Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., a member of the Senate select committee investigating Watergate, said Mr. Nixon's "belated performance has not provided the kind of assurances which can restore confidence in our electoral processes.

"If the President had promised us that he would ask a panel of outstanding jurists to recommend a prosecutor not under the White House umbrella, his credibility would have been more convincing," Sen. Montoya added.

But Sen. Robert Dole, R., Kan., said, "The President is in firm control." Sen. Dole was Republican national chairman during the 1972 campaign. The current GOP chairman, George Bush, said Mr. Nixon's pledge of new rules and laws to rid future campaigns of the abuses that marked his own re-election drive is backed completely by the party.

And Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., said the Nixon speech and the resignations of two top White House aides had burst a dangerous political bubble.

"Everyone in Congress—especially Republicans—will breathe a sigh of relief," Sen. Gurney said. "The President has done what we all knew needed to be done."

There were those who doubted Mr. Nixon had done enough.

"I don't know any more about Watergate than I did before," said Sen. William Sarbe, R., Ohio. "I don't know why the people resigned or were asked to resign."

Sen. James L. Buckley, Con.-R., N.Y., said: "Frankly, there was not enough to put your teeth into."

Sen. Henry Bellmon, D., Okla., agreed. "I do not believe Congress or the people will be satisfied with the results of any investigation carried on by the administration. I wouldn't be satisfied."

Scott on Aides

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said GOP congressional leaders have made known to Mr. Nixon their desire that the person who replaces H. R. Haldeman as chief of staff be someone who is "sympathetic, understanding and cooperative with the Congress."

Both Mr. Haldeman and John D Ehrlichman, the two aides who resigned, were unpopular with many legislators for their reportedly high-handed ways.

Democratic National Chairman Robert S. Strauss faced again with opposition from his party's governors, has given up on another proposal for Democratic action in the Watergate case.

The latest rejection came at a two-day meeting of Democratic governors in Huron, Ohio. Mr. Strauss had proposed buying 15 minutes of network time to broadcast a "nonpartisan" pledge to get to the bottom of the affair. The governors were unanimous in opposing the idea, Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, their chairman, told reporters yesterday.

3 Nixon Aides Resign, 4th Is Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

transition of government. I can only compare it to Dallas of November, 1963, when Kennedy was shot, or the initial take-over after the President was inaugurated in 1969."

Mr. Nixon met today with his cabinet as part of the effort to get the administration back on course. While it had been announced in advance that the agenda was made up of "important things that lie ahead," the White House would not disclose what was discussed at the 30-minute meeting.

After the cabinet meeting, Mr. Nixon met for an hour with Vice-President Agnew. A spokesman would not disclose what was discussed.

A clue to the future of the White House staff may have been provided, sources close to the President said, by the three men he has selected for sensitive positions in the last four days. The three—Mr. Richardson, Mr. Garment and William D. Ruckelshaus, the new acting chief of the FBI—share several traits: Moderate Republicanism, political experience (compared to the political inexperience of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman), an accessibility to press and public and experience in working in the Nixon administration.

Most of the same characteristics apply to those being discussed as candidates for the Haldeman and Ehrlichman positions. Among them are Daniel Patrick Moynihan, ambassador to India; Donald Rumsfeld, ambassador to NATO, and Robert Finch, who served as secretary of health, education and welfare and as a White House counsellor.

At least for a while, it may be difficult to find men willing to take high positions in the government so soon after the crescendo of disclosures that has followed Mr. Nixon's announcement, two weeks ago, that there were "major developments" in the Watergate case. The affair has been lifted into a national scandal of historic proportions, one that is being compared with the Teapot Dome affair of the 1920s and the Grant scandals of a century ago.

History of the Case

Watergate did not burst suddenly and dramatically on the national scene. Indeed, for months it was widely discounted officially—and ignored publicly—as a clumsy, bungled "caper."

The case first came to light on the night of last June 17, a Saturday. A security guard by the name of Frank Wills noticed that a basement door's latch had been taped open in the Watergate complex of apartments and offices. Mr. Wills removed the tape and continued his rounds. Later he discovered that the tape had been replaced. He called the Washington police.

Five men, including one who said he had been a Central Intelligence Agency employee, were surprised at gunpoint about 2:30 a.m. by police in a sixth-floor suite occupied by the Democratic National Committee. When arrested, the suspects were all wearing rubber surgical gloves. Sophisticated electronic eavesdropping devices and burglary equipment were confiscated.

Police also seized $2,300 in cash. Most of the money was in $100 bills with the serial numbers in sequence. As the months passed and the story unfolded, the use of $100 bills became a characteristic of the Watergate affair.

The suspects, it developed, were engaged in an elaborate plot to bug the Democratic party headquarters. Adding to the bizarre nature of the case was the composition of that original group of five men.

Some came from a background of anti-Castro activities with a vague and ill-defined association with the CIA in the days of the Bay of Pigs invasion of April, 1961. Three of the men were born in Cuba. A fourth was said to have trained Cuban exiles for guerrilla activity after the Bay of Pigs operation.

The fifth, booked as "Edward Martin, alias James W. McCord" of New York City and perhaps the Washington area, said that he had retired from the CIA in 1970. He gave his current occupation as a "security consultant."

Nine months later, after the trial and conviction of the seven original Watergate conspirators, it was McCord who precipitated a new round of accusations culminating in yesterday's resignations. McCord stated publicly that "political pressure" had been applied to the Watergate defendants to plead guilty and remain silent, that government witnesses had committed perjury and that others were involved in the conspiracy.

But for months after the original break-in and arrests, the Watergate case seemed an incident without major national significance.

When the case surfaced, it was overshadowed, as it was to be for months to come, by news of combat operations in Vietnam, of the U.S. pullout of its last land forces and of the approaching national political conventions and the presidential election.

Citizens did not respond to Watergate. Neither did important elements of the American press. Both seemed to accept the words of leading officials in the Nixon administration that Watergate, whatever else it was, had no connection with the White House or the Nixon re-election apparatus.

The statements were unequivocal.

Mr. Mitchell, who had left his post as attorney general to head the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, set the tone for the denials, saying that those arrested at the Watergate "were not operating either in our behalf or with our consent."

On behalf of the President, Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said that he would not comment on a "third-rate burglary attempt." He added that "certain elements may try to stretch this beyond what it is."

Six days after the break-in, President Nixon, in his first comment on the case, said that Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Mitchell had "stated my position, and have also stated the facts accurately."

He added:

"This kind of activity, as Mr. Ziegler has indicated, has no place whatever in our electoral process, or in our governmental process."

But, gradually, pieces of the Watergate story began to surface. White House connections, although tenuous, were established as the names of two of those arrested, E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy, became associated with high-ranking officials.

It developed that there had been an elaborate campaign of espionage and sabotage directed by prominent associates of the President, a relationship between such people as alleged spy-recruiter Donald Segretti and White House Appointments Secretary Chapin, secret cash funds to finance the sabotage-espionage operations, links betwee ranking officials as Mr. man and Mr. Dean w undercover work.

But still, for many denials of White House sta plicity and attacks on th —especially on The Was Post—continued to be th of the day for high gove spokesmen.

Now, there have bee resignations of important in the administration or lican power circles. And M. Nixon, who has responsibility for the act his aides, is confronted personal crisis of the m of those that were confr Presidents Ulysses S. Gra ren G. Harding and, more end in a different conte don B. Johnson.

The key man in Nixon's efforts to rem tarnish from his admin will apparently be Mr. son, who, if confirmed ney general, will become fourth man in America in have served in three posts in the same admin Before moving to the ment of Defense three ago, be headed the ment of Health, Educa Welfare. He is also under secretary of state.

Mr. Richardson has n ed as Secretary of Def William P. Clements jr., uty, will take over muc burden at the Pentagon temporarily.

Nixon, After Speech, Tells Pre I Hope I'm Worthy of Your Tr

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—Moments after be end television speech last night, President Nixon walked in room where the White House press briefings are held morning.

With no Secret Service agents or aides accompanyin he stepped behind the podium where Ronald L. Ziegl press secretary, usually answers reporters' questions. The in that part of the room were out. He stood in the shad

Then the President looked out to a group of so reporters and photographers who were standing there ch His voice was low; he appeared shaken.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the press," Mr. Nixon sai have had our differences in the past and I hope yo me hell every time you think I'm wrong. I hope I'm of your trust."

Then he turned and left the room.

Just before he spoke to the press, the President, ac to an aide, began to say a few words to the televisior nicians, as is his custom. But tears welled in his ey his voice cracked.

Nixon Asked Ellsberg Pr That Led to Raid on Of

(Continued from Page 1)

attorney Leonard Boudin charged that "the conduct from the White House is so shocking, that no alternative, no investigation could palliate it. I really don't know of any parallel to the misbehavior involved. There are no precedents. We are not dealing with an individual prosecutor named David Nissen, or the FBI, we are dealing with the highest authority in the country, the President of the United States and his 'trusted' subordinates in whom, as he said last night, he still has confidence."

Outside the courthouse, Mr. Ellsberg told reporters that the FBI document indicated "the President ordered this entire process of illegal criminal activity."

"I must conclude that when the President of the United States told us last night that his close friends and associates were to his knowledge guiltless of wrongdoing [in the Watergate case], then he was deceiving us or else he regards such actions as bugging, burglary and assault as faultless."

In its formal written motion, the defense made the San Clemente meeting between Judge Byrne and Mr. Ehrlichman, which was attended for a few moments by the President, a central issue.

"Given the extraordinary interest the White House has shown in this case," the motion states, "we would, were we to use blunt language, characterize this as an attempt to offer a bribe in the court—an attempt made in the virtual presence of the President . . . which was frustrated only because the judge refused to listen to the offer."

It added, "The conduct of the President (who made it clear yesterday that he takes responsibility for the actions of his subordinates) has compromised the judiciary to the point where a fair trial is impossible. . . . Surely the defense should have been notified of the visit as soon as the connection between this case and Watergate became evident."

Mr. Boudin, and co-counsel Leonard Weinglass, made these points in support of their motion:

- Mr. Ehrlichman knew, apparently long ago, about the burglary and the secret investigation, but made no attempt to make the information available to either the judge or the defense.
- Mr. Ehrlichman was present when the contents of Hunt's safe, containing several documents relating to the Pentagon papers case, were removed from the White House after the Watergate break-in.
- Mr. Ehrlichman, having knowledge of the Hunt vestigation and the t Hunt's files, nonetheless ed Judge Byrne to a m month to discuss a f
- "Ehrlichman knew 5 that he was part of gation involving the He also knew that y Byrne] were trying Mr. Weinglass said. the question what w Ehrlichman's mind.

"This is just the iceberg," added Mr. "The court must house and dismiss and then investigate misconduct.

Judge Byrne respo first priority is the in into this misconduct today and any other conduct."

Yesterday Judge B ed four Watergate produce affidavits con link between that b the trial here.

The affidavit order to John W. Dean special counsel to Pr on; L. Patrick Gray acting director of t Liddy and Hunt, prison sentences.

Judge Byrne indic also would probably fidavits and perhap from John N. M Richard G. Kleindi attorneys general; man; H.R. Haldem on's former chief o also resigned yester W. Colson, former special counsel, an Mardian, former as ney general.

Albania Expels Italian

ROME, May 1 (Reuters).—An Italian Embassy clerk has been expelled from Albania, Foreign Ministry sources here said today. They said the expulsion of Giuseppe Damis appeared to be in "retaliation" for the recent expulsion from Italy of an Albanian third secretary, Muharren Sulka, for spying.

WEAT

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se Seen as Hurting U.S. Prestige

ittle European Sympathy 'or Nixon After His Address

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—The st reactions of Europeans to esident Nixon's handling of Watergate affair were mark- today by expressions of deri- n and disgust.

In newspaper coverage limited traditional May Day celebra- ons, few if any signs of sym- thy could be detected for the merican leader after he defend- his role in an address to the tion last night.

"A competitor of the Mafia aders!" That was how Copen- agen's tabloid Ekstrabladet edi- rially labeled Mr. Nixon.

In Dublin the conservative ish Times said of the presi- ntial address, "It is hard to lieve anything other than that has made matters worse for mself by his inept, devious and ely sentimental performance."

'Shameful and Revolting'

Peregrine Worsthorne, a colum- st who appears in the rightist ndon Sunday Telegraph, said a British Broadcasting Corpo- tion special program that Mr. on's speech was, to him, meful and revolting." Mr. sthorne, who recently inter- ewed the President, said the dress left him with a sense of ep foreboding over the future the United States under Mr. xon's leadership.

In the Soviet Union, news- pers carried no word of the tatic developments. Soviet dia have yet to explain what Watergate is all about to their followers.

With Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev due to visit the United States soon it is possible that Russian leaders have no wish to tarnish the image of a man they have portrayed as a realist with whom they can do meaningful business.

Nixon's Authority

The impact of the Watergate scandal on Mr. Nixon's authority at home and abroad preoccupied the governments as well as the publicists of non-Communist Europe.

Britain's Foreign Office, inevitably, declined formal comment. European diplomats refrained from discussing the political implications even among themselves.

One authority, high in state councils, was asked for his view of the Nixon administration's capacity to overcome the negative effects of the affair in future international conferences.

The official, who declined to be identified, replied, "A lot of people here have long felt that American public life has been more corrupt than our own. Others fear the affair could imperil the authority and prestige of the U.S. presidency in a way that could only hurt the overall Western interest. All of us are sorry that this seems to be a real possibility.

"But, taking a long view, my feeling is that Nixon will ride the storm with something less than irreparable harm to his standing, and therefore the U.S. role in world affairs ultimately will not be impaired."

This seemed to be a sunny view compared with opinions set forth in British, Irish, Danish and Italian newspaper editorials.

The Scotsman, in Edinburgh, said Watergate "bids fair to rival the Teapot Dome scandal [over the disposal of oil leases during President Warren G. Harding's administration], and Mr. Nixon's authority will be severely damaged unless he is cleared of knowledge or tacit approval of political espionage and corruption."

This comment reflected skepticism toward the presidential disavowal of all prior knowledge of the Watergate intrigue.

Allies' Support

In Italy the presidential address took splash play in most papers, with Turin's influential La Stampa asserting that Mr. Nixon risks losing the support not only of most Americans but also of some of his allies.

In West Germany government officials refused to comment on the speech.

In France, major newspapers did not appear because May Day is a public holiday.

The Berner Tagblatt was the only Swiss paper with an editorial on Watergate. It wrote:

"A burglary turned into a state action. No one can make that look good. But one gets the impression the guardians of American virtua primarily seek to release pent-up hatred of Nixon with gleeful lack of restraint. Which should not be read that we praise him."

en. Percy Says hrlichman Tried hreat to Get Vote

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP). John D. Ehrlichman and other p White House aides used reats, pressure and intimida- m in an attempt to change his tes on key issues before the nate, Sen. Charles Percy, R., l., said yesterday.

Sen. Percy said Mr. Ehrlich- an warned him that he would y a price for voting against e anti-ballistic missile system at was sought by the adminis- ation in 1969.

"I was told by John Ehrlich- an that this [vote] would cost e the National Home Owner- ip Foundation, which I had rked so many years to estab- h," Sen. Percy said.

The foundation, authorized by Housing Act of 1968, was igned to oversee the opera- s of new federal housing sub- programs for low and mod- te-income families. Sen. Percy onsored an amendment to the using Act creating the founda- n, but he said the administra- n never sought funds for the ndation, nor did the Presi- nt appoint members to a board at was to run it.

Sen. Percy said that he com- ined to the President about aides in December, 1970, and at the use of such tactics pped about this time. He said believes administration offi- ls decided at this time that his te could not be changed by timidation."

BI Agents Guard Papers n Three Ex-Aides' Offices

ASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI). I agents moved into the e House today to safeguard cuments in the offices of the ree presidential aides who signed yesterday.

Government spokesmen said it as a procedural step that reflect- in no way on the aides.

But White House officials said e move was decided on at a igh-level meeting yesterday after onsultations between Elliot L. Richardson, named by Mr. Nixon o take command of the Water- ate bugging investigation and o be new attorney general, and cting White House legal counsel Leonard Garment.

"The FBI is safeguarding the files so that a precise, strict procedure is established regard- ng access and removal of any White House papers," the official said.

The appearance of the FBI gents at the White House itself and at the adjacent Executive Office Building was the first overt manifestation of Mr. Nixon's announced determination to get the full facts of the Watergate scandal.

Visitors' Passes

The agents, wearing visitors' passes, were seen near the offices of H. R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman and John W. Dean 3d. Others were posted near the mailroom of the Executive Office Building.

The White House said the FBI action was an "orderly procedure to maintain presidential papers and in no way reflects on the integrity of the departing advisers—it's a procedural step."

Presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Erhlichman had agreed to the procedure and that if they wanted to look at any documents in their offices, they would have to do so under supervision of the FBI agents.

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Associated Press

Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler briefing reporters at White House yesterday.

Nixon's Press Chief Apologizes to The Post

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler publicly apologized to The Washington Post today for past harsh criticism of its investigative reporting of the Watergate conspiracy.

Asked if he would apologize in the wake of President Nixon's TV-radio statement last night that a "vigorous free press" helped uncover the truth about Watergate, Mr. Ziegler replied: "Yes, I would apologize to The Post."

He then volunteered an apology to Post reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, who, he said, vigorously pursued tha story, deserved credit for their work and are receiving it.

"When we're wrong, we're wrong," the White House spokesman said.

Last Oct. 25, Mr. Ziegler characterized one Post account as "a blatant effort at character assassination that I do not think has been witnessed in the political process in some time."

When asked about another Post account on Oct. 16, Mr. Ziegler said, "I will not dignify with comment stories based on hearsay, character assassination, innuendo, guilt by association."

In his remarks today, Mr. Ziegler said, "I think we'd all have to say mistakes were made . . . I was overenthusiastic at that time in my comments about The Post . . . It was an overstatement."

He later said his apology was not intended to render judgment on individuals named in various articles published by the newspaper.

Former Nixon Counsel Accused

Colson Reportedly Urged Bugging Speed-Up

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—Charles W. Colson, former special counsel to President Nixon, knew of the Watergate bugging plans before they were executed and urged that the illegal electronic surveillance be expedited, federal prosecutors have been told by two top officials of the Nixon re-election campaign.

The two officials, former White House aides Jeb Stuart Magruder and Frederick C. LaRue, both have told prosecutors in the case that Mr. Colson made a telephone call to Mr. Magruder in early 1972 expressing dissatisfaction that the bugging had not yet been carried out, according to highly reliable sources.

Mr. Colson, who resigned his White House post last month to enter private law practice, repeatedly has denied that he had advance knowledge of the bugging and recently said he had taken a lie detector test which supported that assertion.

Time magazine first reported that Mr. Colson had been implicated in the bugging through statements by Mr. Magruder, the deputy director of the re-election campaign. Additional details of Mr. Magruder's allegations, and those by Mr. LaRue, were subsequently obtained by The Washington Post.

Time also reported that Mr. Colson recruited young men during last year's presidential campaign to pose as homosexual supporters of Sen. George McGovern in an attempt to link the Democratic nominea with the Gay Liberation cause.

Call to Magruder

In the bugging case, according to the sources, Mr. Magruder has told federal prosecutors that Mr. Colson telephoned him in February, 1972, and asked: "When the bell are we going to get this bugging plan approved and into operation?"

Following Mr. Magruder's meeting with the prosecutors, tha sources reported, Mr. LaRue—a principal deputy to former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, the Nixon campaign manager—confirmed that Mr. Colson had made the telephone call to Mr. Magruder, but said that it cama in March, not February.

According to earlier reports of Mr. Magruder's allegations, the former White House aide told prosecutors that the bugging plans had been approved by Mr. Mitchell, presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d and himself during a series of three meetings in February and March.

Following his appearance before the Watergate grand jury on April 20, Mr. Mitchell told reporters that the bugging plans had "always been cut off by me at all times and I would like to know who it was that kept bringing them back and back and back."

An associate of Mr. Mitchell said Sunday that the former attorney general was implicitly referring to Mr. Colson in that remark, as well as when he told the grand jury that be did not believe Mr. Magruder could have gone ahead with the bugging plans unless he went over Mr. Mitchell's head to unnamed officials at the White House.

David I. Shapiro, Mr. Colson's attorney and law partner, said Sunday that he would have no comment to a reporter from The Washington Post about the allegations by Mr. Magruder and Mr. LaRue.

Concerning the allegation about hiring young men to pose as homosexual supporters of Sen. McGovern, Mr. Shapiro said: "That's almost too funny."

Time magazine quoted Mr. Colson as saying: "Good God, these rumors are typical of the sickness in this town. The stories are untrue." Post reporters were unable to reach Mr. Colson for comment.

Mintoff in Brussels

BRUSSELS, May 1 (UPI).—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff arrived here today on the second leg of a foreign relations study tour that will take him later to Paris and London. Mr. Mintoff conferred yesterday with Italian leaders in Rome.

Wounded Knee's Trade Post Burns

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., May 1 (AP).—A fire destroyed the trading post and some other buildings late last night at Wounded Knee, which has been occupied since Feb. 27 by militant Indians, an Interior Department spokesman said.

Thomas Oxendine, director of communications for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, said the trading post was the largest building in the village. He said he could not identify the smaller buildings that were burned. Federal forces surrounding Wounded Knea did not know the cause of the fire, Mr. Oxendine said.

The trading post, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Clive Gildersleeve, served as sleeping quarters and gathering place for most of the militant members of the American Indian Movement, whose members are occupying tha village.

Army Secretary Froehlke Resigns

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—President Nixon today accepted with regret the resignation of Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke and named veteran diplomat Robert C. Hill to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

A White House announcement said Mr. Froehlke had expressed a desire to return to private life after two years as Secretary of the Army and that he was doing so with Mr. Nixon's "deep appreciation for outstanding service to the nation."

Mr. Hill will succeed Warren G. Nutter, who resigned in January.

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Nixon Seeks $2.9 Billion Foreign Aid

No Funds for Hanoi Unless Violations End

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 1 (IHT).—President Nixon today sent to Congress a $2.9-billion foreign-aid proposal that he termed "the minimum prudent investment" the United States can make toward creating a "peaceful and prosperous world."

The President's program included $632 million for reconstruction of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia; $1 billion in development assistance for underdeveloped nations and $1.3 billion in military aid. There was no request for funds to help rebuild North Vietnam.

Last year Congress failed to approve a foreign-aid authorization, instead passing a series of resolutions extending the programs at fiscal 1972 levels. That measure totaled $2.6 billion in military and economic aid. The fiscal 1973 proposal became bogged down in a series of resolutions aimed at cutting off funding of the war in Vietnam and other limitations on the use of assistance funds.

In his message, Mr. Nixon urged Congress not to repeat its performance of last year. He declared that the aid program is vital to the United States "both economically and politically."

Hanoi's Violations

In discussing aid to Indochina the President said no aid was requested for North Vietnam because Hanoi is violating the cease-fire pact. He added, however, that "once Hanoi abandons its military efforts . . . the question of aid to North Vietnam will receive my personal review and will be a subject for congressional approval."

During negotiations leading to the Jan. 28 Paris peace agreement, both the United States and North Vietnam spoke of a U.S. commitment to aid in repairing tho damage caused by U.S. bombing.

The idea of aid to North Vietnam has run into severe congressional criticism. In his message, Mr. Nixon told Congress that he believes "American assistance for reconstruction and development of both South and North Vietnam would represent a sound investment in confirming the peace."

Poll Finds Kennedy With Big Lead Over Agnew in a Test for 1976

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., May 1.—Although the first of the 1976 presidential primaries is nearly three years away, speculation has already begun regarding the candidates for the 1976 race.

In an early trial heat between the leading candidates, Sen. Edward Kennedy defeats Vice-President Agnew by a wide margin: 51-38 percent. As reported over the weekend, Mr. Agnew is currently the top choice of Republicans with 35 percent of their vote, followed by Gov. Ronald Reagan of California (20 percent) and former Secretary of the Treasury John Connally (15 percent).

Sen. Kennedy has picked up some strength since last fall's presidential election. In a survey taken immediately after the election, the race was closer, with Sen. Kennedy receiving 48 percent to Mr. Agnew's 43 percent.

Analysis of the vote in the current survey, which was conducted before the full impact of the Watergate scandal could be measured, shows Sen. Kennedy leading Mr. Agnew among all major population groups, with his strongest support coming from nonwhites, adults under 30 (where his margin is 3-to-1), Catholics, and persons at the low end of the income scale.

Sen. Kennedy and Vice-President Agnew receive nearly equal support among members of their respective parties. Among independents, however, the contest is a virtual standoff.

Here are the latest national findings, compared with those recorded in the November survey and based on persons who say they voted in the Nov. 7 election:

	Kennedy Pct.	Agnew Pct.	Other/ Undecided Pct.
Latest (April)	51	38	11
November survey	48	43	9

9 Black Muslims Guilty in Riot In Which 5 Died

BATON ROUGE, La., May 1 (AP).—A state court jury yesterday convicted nine Black Muslims of inciting to riot in connection with a January, 1972, shooting confrontation in which five persons were killed.

An all-male jury, which included one black, returned the verdicts after deliberating just over two hours. The nine men face penalties of up to 21 years in prison.

In only three of the cases were the verdicts unanimous. Under Louisiana law, a person can be convicted if nine members of the 12-person jury believe him guilty.

The nine Black Muslims also face murder charges in the incident.

Sentencing was set for next Monday. Defense attorneys said they would appeal.

Lindsay to Visit Russia

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP).—Mayor John V. Lindsay will leave tomorrow night for an official seven-day visit to the Soviet Union. While in Moscow and Leningrad, Mr. Lindsay will discuss the issue of Soviet Jewry with Russian officials.

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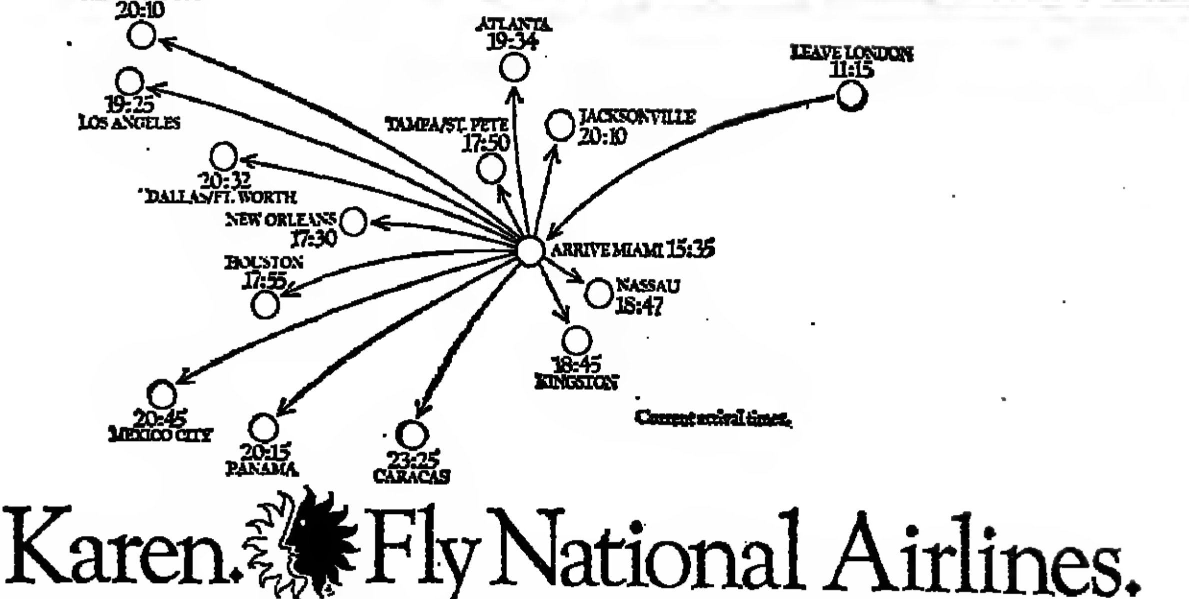

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Teamster Fund Involved

Kleindienst Role in Halting Bugging of Mafia Denied

By Denny Walsh

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen labeled as "spurious" yesterday an article in The New York Times Sunday that quoted government sources as saying that he and former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst had refused to continue electronic surveillance of West Coast Mafia figures involved with the Teamsters Union.

Mr. Kleindienst resigned from the Justice Department post yesterday in the wake of the Watergate bugging scandal.

Mr. Petersen confirmed that a request by the FBI for a 20-day extension of existing surveillance and for the installation of telephone taps at two additional locations had been denied. He insisted, however, that the matter had not been presented to the attorney general at the time. Mr. Kleindienst, Mr. Petersen said Mr. Kleindienst "had nothing to do with the refusal of the requested authorization."

The assistant attorney general, who heads the Justice Department's Criminal Division and has been in charge of the government's investigation of the Watergate affair, said that he himself had turned down the request for additional taps and that the department's organized crime and racketeering section had denied the FBI's request for a second extension of the already installed devices.

"In my judgment," Mr. Petersen said in a prepared statement, "there was insufficient probable cause for the interception of the other premises because the prior electronic interceptions were basically unproductive in obtaining evidence in this case."

In its article on Sunday, which appeared in Monday's editions of the International Herald Tribune, the Times quoted government sources as saying the former attorney general and his assistant acted on the ground that investigation had failed to show "probable cause" to continue the eavesdropping.

Welfare Payoffs

Taps on 11 telephones at a Los Angeles consulting firm recorded conversations concerning a Mafia plan to reap millions of dollars in payoffs from the welfare funds of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, according to Justice Department sources. The devices picked up talks among organized crime figures and others about how members of the underworld in southern California and Chicago were going to split 10 percent of the money the Teamsters would pay to a Los Angeles physician under the terms of a prepaid health plan, the sources said.

This dovetailed with information supplied to federal investigators that placed Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters, in a Palm Springs, Calif., meeting with three Mafia members, at which Mr. Fitzsimmons gave tentative approval to a health plan represented to him by the three, Justice Department sources said.

Subsequent discussions recorded on the FBI's devices concerned the same health plan and Mr. Fitzsimmons's approval of it, the sources said.

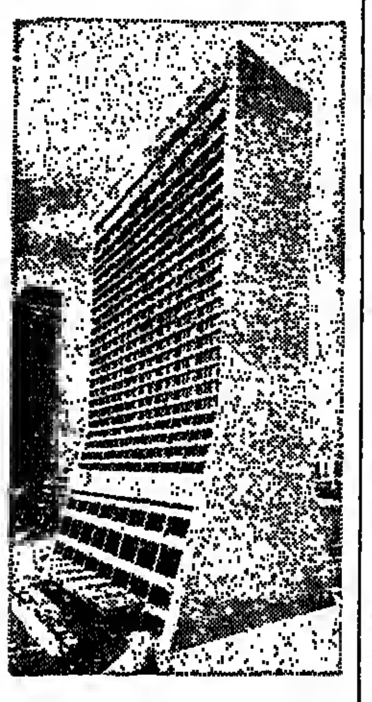
Mr. Petersen said that another reason he turned down the FBI's request for additional taps was that "the location at which the installation was to be made was one where electronic interception ran a major risk of overhearing attorney-client communications and thus possibly impinging upon that relationship in other state and local as well as federal matters."

The FBI had asked for new installations on a public telephone used by Peter Milano, a reputed Los Angeles Mafia member, and one of his musclemen, and on two telephone numbers at bail bond companies operated by Milano, federal agents said. (Both of these men were implicated by previous electronic surveillance and other investigations by federal and California authorities in the scheme to siphon money from Teamster welfare funds, the agents said.

Mr. Kleindienst said yesterday that he had never been consulted on the FBI's request for a second extension and new devices. He said the "odious emphasis" of the Times article could be very damaging in view of the atmosphere created by the Watergate scandal.

Thorn Sees Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, May 1 (Reuters).—Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's foreign minister, met Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday and also had talks with his Indian counterpart, Swaran Singh, about India's relations with the European Economic Community. Mr. Thorn, who is on a five-day visit, arrived here Sunday.



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One good stay deserves another.

United Press International.

IN GOOD SHAPE—Former Teamster President James R. Hoffa, at banquet in his honor in Washington last week, got on all fours in his tuxedo and did 21 push-ups. He did it to prove that he was as fit as the day he left prison 15 months ago. Dinner was given to honor Hoffa for his efforts for prison reform.

House Unit Gets Nixon Plan For Reform of Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, May 1 (IHT).—President Nixon presented to Congress yesterday plans to simplify income tax forms for millions of Americans and to plug loopholes used by some wealthy people to avoid paying taxes at all.

The package was not part of a special presidential tax message, but came in a formal presentation by Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz to the House Ways and Means Committee, the congressional tax-writing authority.

Americans Abroad Included

A Treasury Department spokesman said that the tax reform package would apply to Americans living abroad if they are paying taxes to the United States.

Highlights of the tax-reform package:

- A requirement that taxpayers pay taxes on at least one-half of their income, irrespective of the amount of exclusions and deductions they might claim.
- A limitation on artificial accounting losses to prevent individuals from using a loss on one business as a tax offset against other, unrelated income.
- A simplified income-tax return called 1040S for the approximately 20 million taxpayers with simple family and financial transactions.
- A miscellaneous-deductions allowance of $500 per taxpayer to replace some existing deductions considered difficult to itemize.
- An age credit for persons 65 and older to replace the existing retirement-income credit.

Child-Care Deduction

- A liberalized child-care deduction to include all child-care expenses up to $4,800.
- A tax credit for the elderly for realty-tax payments exceeding 5 percent of household income to a maximum $500, with equivalent relief for elderly pensioners.
- A tax credit for tuition payments to nonprofit, nonpublic elementary and secondary schools equal to 50 percent of tuition to a maximum $200 per child.
- An interest subsidy of 30 percent for state or local securities on which the state or locality has elected to pay federally taxable interest.
- An investment tax credit of 7 percent for exploratory drilling of new oil and gas wells in the United States.
- New regulations for commercial preparers of income-tax returns, including civil penalties in cases of negligent or intentional disregard of the law.

When presenting the proposals yesterday, Mr. Shultz ran into repeated criticism that they are too limited, do not close major loopholes and will not hold down the prospective budget deficit.

Rep. William J. Green, D., Pa., told Mr. Shultz, "You come in today, avoid all the subjects we had under discussion . . . except to say you considered them and have no recommendation.

"You have made what seem to be politically popular proposals . . . The mountain roared and produced a mouse."

After more discussion, Mr. Shultz agreed to provide written comments on various proposals before the committee.

Foreign Minister, 24 Others Killed In S. Yemen Crash

BEIRUT, May 1 (UPI).—An airplane carrying South Yemen's foreign minister and a number of top diplomats crashed in a remote region of South Yemen late yesterday, Beirut radio said today.

The radio said Foreign Minister Mohammed Saleh al-Awlaki and 24 other officials died in the crash. The other officials included South Yemen's ambassadors to the Soviet Union, Britain, Iraq, Lebanon and Somalia and the South Yemeni representative at the Arab League, the broadcast said.

The radio said an official statement issued in Aden announced the crash.

It quoted South Yemen Information Minister Abdallah al-Khamiri as saying the plane was on an internal flight "between two regions in the north 480 kilometers from Aden."

That meant the scene of the crash was in desert country in the extreme northeast of South Yemen, not far from the Saudi Arabian and Oman frontiers.

The official statement did not say how many persons were aboard the plane or whether any survived.

Beirut press reports said the ambassadors killed in the crash had been recalled to Aden recently for one of their periodic consultations with the foreign minister.

Diamonds Taken At N.Y. Airport

NEW YORK, May 1 (Reuters).—Three gunmen escaped with $500,000 worth of diamonds after raiding the Air India warehouse at Kennedy International Airport here last night, police reported today.

Police said the men entered the warehouse at about 10 p.m. and ordered staff on duty to open the safe.

"We want the diamonds. We know you got them in today," one of the men was reported to have said.

The gunmen left six warehouse employees gagged and bound. They also took $288 from the wallets of the employees, police reported.

The origin and destination of the diamonds was not immediately known.

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Moscow Trip By Kissinger Begins Friday

He'll Arrange Details Of Brezhnev Visit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger will fly to Moscow on Friday for talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, on plans for Mr. Brezhnev's expected visit to the United States in late June, White House officials said yesterday.

While in Moscow with his top staff aides, Mr. Kissinger will also discuss Vietnam, arms control negotiations, bilateral trade questions and other matters with Mr. Brezhnev, a senior official said.

In announcing the trip by President Nixon's national security affairs adviser, the White House limited itself to saying that Mr. Kissinger was going to Moscow for four to five days "for an exchange of views on a wide range of bilateral problems and matters of mutual interest."

Follows Nixon Visit

A senior administration official said, however, that the primary purpose of Mr. Kissinger's mission was to discuss the details and likely agenda for Mr. Brezhnev's visit to the United States. His trip follows Mr. Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union last May.

No date for Mr. Brezhnev's trip has been announced, but a senior administration official said that both sides were planning on June 25.

This will be Mr. Brezhnev's first journey to the United States, and the first by a top official since Premier Alexei N. Kosygin met with President Lyndon B. Johnson at Glassboro, N.J., in 1967, while the Soviet leader was in the United States for a special United Nations General Assembly session on the Middle East war.

The only comparable trip by a Soviet leader was by Mr. Brezhnev's predecessor, Nikita S. Khrushchev, in 1959 as the guest of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

A White House official said Mr. Kissinger would be accompanied to Moscow by four aides, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, recently named an under secretary of the Treasury in charge of East-West trade matters; William G. Hyland, a Soviet specialist; Philip A. Odeen, a specialist on the strategic arms limitation talks, and Peter Rodman, Mr. Kissinger's personal assistant.

The last time Mr. Kissinger was in Moscow was in September last year, when he had a general review of relations, particularly on trade and European problems.

Emergency Is Declared In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, May 1 (NYT).—The military government last night declared a state of emergency in Argentina's five largest cities, in the wake of the assassination by left-wing guerrillas of the former chief of staff of the armed forces.

The decree—which extends to this capital city, and to Cordoba, Rosario, Tucuman and Mendoza—means that the military forces will take direct control of the five cities. In addition, the death penalty was restored in Buenos Aires Province.

The crisis was precipitated 12 hours after the guerrillas here gunned down retired Rear Adm. Hermes Quijada, 52.

Hector J. Campora, the president-elect, sent word that he would return here today from Madrid, where he has been meeting with his mentor, former President Juan Domingo Peron.

Cable From Lanusse

His return was urged by President Alejandro A. Lanusse, who cabled him. Mr. Campora will assume office on May 25.

Adm. Quijada was killed when a guerrilla riding a motorcycle with a companion—opened fire point-blank after pulling alongside the former officer's chauffeur-driven vehicle as it stopped at a downtown traffic light during the morning rush hour.

The chauffeur, who was slightly wounded on a wrist, jumped out of the car and fired at the guerrillas, wounding one of them, as they escaped.

The admiral was immediately taken to a hospital, where he died of head wounds.

In a communiqué sent to a local television station, the People's Revolutionary Army, a Trotskyite group, said it carried out the assassination. A subsequent communiqué reported that the wounded guerrilla died after the attempt, and identified him as Victor Fernandez Palmeiro, 24, alias "El Gallego. (The Galician.)"

Pauling Would Testify Against French Tests

SYDNEY, May 1 (UPI).—Prof. Linus Pauling said yesterday he would be prepared to testify if Australia appealed to the International Court of Justice to stop French nuclear tests.

The two-time Nobel Prize winner arrived here yesterday for a three-week lecture tour. He declared at an airport press conference that "claims by scientists who say that the (French) tests would not produce anything more than normal background radiation are nonsense."

Japan Pays Last Of Postwar Aid Debts to the U.S.

TOKYO, May 1 (UPI).—Japan today paid off its remaining financial debt to the United States for postwar economic assistance.

The complete Japanese repayment of $175 million was made years ahead of schedule, because the World War II victor is now in economic straits abroad, and Japan has plenty of dollars. According to U.S. officials here, some of the money repaid today was due to be remitted in installments ending in 1977 and some was due to be repaid as late as 1995.

While the debts go back to the immediate postwar years when the United States helped Japan back to its feet, the terms of the repayment were established only in 1962, when Japan agreed to pay $490 million plus 2.5 percent annual interest for loans, credits and other assistance.

1.6 Million in U.K. Answer Call for May Day Walkout

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, May 1 (WP).—There were no national newspapers, few trains and little factory output here today as 1.6 million workers staged a one-day strike to protest the government's wage curbs.

But five of every six union members fought their way through traffic jams to go to work and the demonstration fell short of militant leaders' hopes.

It is believed that the unions here have lost their fight to break the government's 7 percent limit on wage increases. At least two union chiefs, representing post office and electrical workers, derided the stoppage as a "pointless final fling."

Even so, Vic Feather claimed "a very effective demonstration indeed." The general secretary of the Trades Union Congress asserted that the government must now pay attention to his followers' insistence that the wage limits are working unfairly.

In contrast, Prime Minister Edward Heath emphasized the fact that most of the 10 million TUC members refused to take part in "a political strike."

Exaggeration Noted

Both men were probably exaggerating. The TUC hoped that at least two million would accept its "invitation" to take a May Day walk, and fell short of this number. Mr. Heath, in turn, knows that the spotty stoppages are a poor index of union strength and he wants to win the workers' assent for the next stage of his anti-inflation program.

The walkouts were a pale imitation of the general strike that paralyzed Britain 47 years ago this week. One measure of the change was at Oxford. In 1926, students there flocked to London to man services, trying to break the strike. Today, Oxford's much more leftist youth blocked local bus drivers who wanted to work.

The lack of commuter trains and a 40 percent cut in subway service brought traffic pileups stretching one and one-half miles. Central London, which normally suffers atrocious jams, today endured monstrous ones.

Nearly all shops and offices were open. The industries hardest hit by the strike were car manufacturing, machine tools, stevedoring and coal mining, all centers of militant unionism.

Mr. Feather and the TUC did not expect a massive turnout and they carefully labeled their call a "day of protest and demonstration" rather than a general strike.

Basque Guerrillas Wound Policeman

BILBAO, Spain, May 1 (AP).—Basque guerrillas seriously wounded a policeman Sunday during a protest against the killing of one of their leaders, police reported yesterday. One of the guerrillas later was reported arrested.

Police said that three members of ETA, the Basque independence movement, entered a plaza at Baracaldo, five miles from Bilbao. They distributed leaflets, and exchanged fire with the policeman as he entered the plaza. They were protesting the killing of Eustaquio Mendizabal, who was shot by police April 19.

EEC Ministers Avoid Crisis, Accept Farm-Price Package

(Continued from Page 1)

frontier to compensate farmers for any currency fluctuation loss.

This whole question is likely to be raised again when the present operation of the Common Agricultural Policy and its price mechanisms are given a full-scale review in October.

The British, who have never made a secret of their criticisms of the Common Agricultural Policy, although they now endorse it, lay particular emphasis on the importance of this examination, which they hope will include suggestions for a new way to conduct the annual price-fixing negotiations.

The present method invariably puts the EEC under severe strain. British Agriculture Minister Joseph Godber told his colleagues that the horse-trading system was "intolerable," a sentiment endorsed by Mr. Ertl. The Germans also said the EEC could not be run by its farm policy alone. A start must be made on European economic and monetary union if the Common Market's ambitions are to be credible, he said.

The farm policy review will take place just as trade negotiations between the community, the United States and Japan get under way. The issue will, therefore, be even more politically sensitive than now. The United States wants access to the European markets for its grain exports, currently barred by EEC protective devices and the EEC has refused to relax them.

But the fact that the new package for next season's EEC prices keeps cereal price increases down to 1 percent will be a relief to America because of the direct relationship between the price level and the amount of protection against imports.

British Pleased

The final agreement was particularly satisfactory to the British because the subsidy for butter will prevent butter prices rising in the shops. A rise in British butter prices could have caused political difficulties for the Conservative government at a time when it is trying to stem inflation.

The subsidy is optional for member countries. Only Britain said it would take it up. The Germans hinted that a government decision would be taken soon. It could lead to a sharp reduction if the plan is fully operated.

Hill farmers will also benefit from the new farm price regime. The EEC has undertaken to produce a directive soon which will give small farmers in the hill regions of Europe generous aid, paid out of EEC funds.

Faces Murder Charge

Ulster Court Orders Youth Extradited to Irish Republ

BELFAST, May 1 (Reuters).—The Northern Ireland High Court today ordered the extradition of an 18-year-old Protestant youth to Dublin to face a double murder charge. The order posed the threat of an all-out confrontation between British troops and militant Protestants who have sworn to protect him.

The court accepted a plea from the neighboring Irish Republic that Robert Taylor should be sent from the British province to the Irish capital for questioning about the shooting of two young Catholic sweethearts last New Year's Day. Their bodies were found in a lonely lane just inside the republic.

The decision was taken in the face of Protestant support for young Taylor. In an impressive show of strength Saturday, hundreds of members of the paramilitary Ulster Defense Association blocked most of Belfast's main streets as a foretaste of what they would do if he were extradited.

Protestants assert young
is innocent of the murder
say the British govern
using him as a political
persuade the Irish govern
extradite people suspec
guerrilla activities in th
The High Court today
young Taylor's statement
alleged offenses were of a
nature and that the
man was a member of th
sional Irish Republican A
main Catholic guerrilla
zation in the North.
Meanwhile, special
precautions were taken b
and police today when th
bishop of Canterbury, Dr.
Ramsey, flew here for
visit to Northern Ireland
the current troubles.

Helicopter Stands G

A special car waited
archbishop on the apron
fast's Aldergrove Airport,
stood by, and a British
helicopter hovered overhe
was driven south to the c
city of Armagh.
Although the archbis
thought an unlikely ta
guerrillas, British Army
said he was being given
of protection accorded to
level visitors to the prov
In Armagh, Dr. Ram
meeting the Catholic pri
Ireland, William Cardin
way, with whom he was
to discuss the role of chur
ers in solving the country
lems. He will spend fo
here.

Heath and Pompidou To Meet May 21-22

LONDON, May 1 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath and President Georges Pompidou will hold summit talks in Paris on May 21 and 22 on European economic and security questions, East-West relations and other major international developments.

An announcement here said that Mr. Heath had accepted an invitation from President Pompidou to visit Paris for "informal talks."

This will be their first meeting since Britain's entry into the European Economic Community on Jan. 1. They last met during the Common Market summit conference in Paris last October.

Far Left Brin Violence to P May Day Par

PARIS, May 1 (AP).—A
and other extreme leftist
clashed with trade-union
police in brief but violen
in central Paris today as
thousands of persons
under steady rain in M
parades.
Police estimated 40,000
Newsmen put the crowd
100,000.
Strong forces of union
kept the main march g
peaceful behind the lea
France's three major labor
tions, one predominantly
munist, one Socialist, one C
But there were violent
bottle-throwing and fight
banner poles when anarch
student groups tried to
into the marching ranks
After the unionists d
peacefully at the Place de
tion, groups of a few
extremist demonstrators
with police forces, who do
square with tear gas an
repeated charges.
At least one car and th
floor of a building un
struction were set ab
demonstrators, who barr
street with overturned a
construction-site materia

Nixon and Brandt Open T On Revitalizing Atlantic T

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—President Nixon and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today discussed the revitalization of the Atlantic alliance during their first of two days of official talks.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler did not elaborate on the contents of the meeting, but said a joint West German-American statement would be issued tomorrow after their second and last meeting.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brandt met in the President's Oval Office for one hour

and 35 minutes. As t
Secretary of State W
Rogers was holding
with West German For
ister Walter Scheel in
room of the White Hous
"The President expres
chancellor his pleasure
the opportunity to rea
close ties between the
tries." Mr. Ziegler sa
reviewed the develop
the international situa
the last meeting in Key
in December of 1
Ziegler added.

Wants Brandt's

He said the two lead
about ways to "revitali
lantic alliance." Mr. Z
said the United Stat
terested in having th
lor's views on this."
On a matter relat
Brandt visit, Mr. Sche
ported to have told a
West German correspo
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would be very useful"
ident would take part
sion of the Europ
munity's council of m
Brussels when he vis
this fall.
Mr. Scheel reported
correspondents that it
be enough," if Mr. N
go to Brussels only
sentative of NATO.
After the White H
ing, Mr. Brandt had
luncheon at his Blair
idence after which
attend a meeting wit
of the Senate Foreign
Committee before g
White House dinner
given by President
Nixon.

Congressmen to Europe

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—Sixteen members of Congress plan to leave Washington tomorrow to attend the meeting of the European Parliament in Strasbourg May 2-13.

DEATH NOTI

André MAGNUS takes gr
announcing the death
Constance COOLIDGE-MA
American Hospital on
30. Services will be h
family, in the Chapel of
Cathedral, Avenue Geor
May 4, at 10:

It is with deepest reg
announce the passing
ALEXANDRE DE MANZ
mandeur de la Légion d'
de Guerre 1914-1918, on
the age of 74. Service
on Friday, May 4 at 2
Pierre-Nicole, Paris (
Lutheran Church of St.
the funeral service be
at the Cimetière Mo

مطابق للأصل

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ibya Restricts Entry to Foreigners arrying Passports in Arabic Only

E, May 1 (AP).—Libya fectively banned all non- foreigners from entering untry, a Libyan Embassy said yesterday. Only ers carrying passports exclusively in Arabic be allowed to enter Libya, l.

U.S. Embassy in Rome re that dozens of Americans, oil company personnel heir families residing in were turned back from last night on a flight Athens. They had been from the country on vaca-

Libyan Embassy official said there would be no exceptions to the Arabic-only passport rule.

There were scenes of confusion at both the Libyan Embassy and the U.S. Embassy. At the Libyan offices, an Italian businessman said he had been turned back from Tripoli over the weekend, although he was to sign a major contract today.

U.S. Consul Mary Ellen Welch said that she has asked for instructions from Washington on the situation, but that their instructions were changing "hour by hour."

The ban on all non-Arabic passports, including those written in Arabic and another language, had been in force since Jan. 1 for tourists and, occasionally, journalists and missionaries.

The broadening of the ban was interpreted in Rome as the first major step in a "cultural revolution," declared by Libyan President Moamer Qudhafi.

Col. Qadhafi believes that the Arabs can unite to conquer Israel only by emphasizing Islam and the Arab language and excluding foreign influence.

No Economic Restrictions

BEIRUT, May 1 (UPI).—A Beirut newspaper said today that Libya has rejected any restrictions on its economic dealings with the United States.

The Libyan stand became known at meetings of an Arab League subcommittee discussing the best means of using Arab against Israel. economies in the war effort

"The Libyan delegate [to the discussion] said that economy has no relation to politics and that economy knows no friends or enemies," the newspaper said.

Meanwhile, Libya reminded African states yesterday that it was the principal financier of African liberation movements and said that it will boycott an African summit later this month unless the member states sever relations with Israel.

A cable from Col. Qadhafi to all African heads of state also criticized Ethiopia for "backing" Israel and called for the transfer of the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity from Addis Ababa to Cairo.

In another development, police in Beirut reported they foiled an attempt by Palestinian guerrillas to attack the U.S. Embassy. Security officers said four members of el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group, were arrested as they carried a suitcase of explosives within yards of the embassy.

dat Says Israel, U.S. Try Keep Mideast Status Quo

RO, May 1 (UPI).—Presi- Anwar Sadat said today that and the United States were to maintain the status the Middle East and called American peace solution," a ption."

ael and America want the nt situation to continue so we may go on bleeding from nside as a result of the pain bitterness, until we explode lves and Israel will not have e a single bullet," Mr. Sadat

am speaking so that our is in the Soviet Union may r," he said. "Beware of the rican peace solution because s a superstition, a deception a mirage."

e 53-year-old president made statements in a May Day ch at the sports stadium of alla el-Kobra, 70 miles north airo. The speech was carried adio and television.

No New Measures

r. Sadat announced no new sures for breaking the Middle deadlock. But he emphasiz- hat a state of "total confron- on" against Israel had start-

Ve want our Soviet friends to w that the cease-fire is an rican policy that serves the ctives of Israel and America," said.

e added that Israel was using situation of no-peace, no-war hange the character of occu- Arab lands, while the United es cares only about Arab oil urces.

r. Sadat said Egypt had lost h in American peace initia- s.

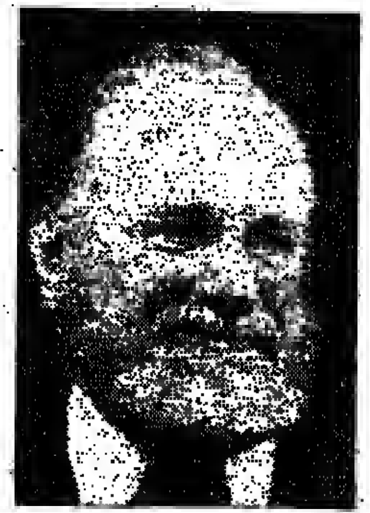
"Everything they wanted was for Israel—rights, security and territory for Israel, as if we were the aggressor," he said. "America has become Israel and Israel has become America," he asserted.

Sake of Egyptians

JERUSALEM, May 1 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir said today she hoped President Sadat would not turn his threats of war against Israel into reality, "and this is for the sake of the Egyptians themselves."

She reiterated remarks she made Saturday that Israel is prepared for the resumption of hostilities.

Meanwhile, a government official said that Mr. Sadat expressed "nothing new" in his speech today. He said the Egyptian leader was "careful" not to give a deadline for a resumption of hostilities.



AP.

Bernard Cornfeld leaving court Monday.

Cornfeld Found Guilty in U.K. of Indecent Assault

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—American financier Bernard Cornfeld, former president of Investors Overseas Services, was found guilty here yesterday of indecently assaulting a 19-year-old girl.

Cornfeld, 45, was fined £450. He admitted walking naked into the bedroom of Valli Davis and trying to make love to her, but denied charges of rape and causing her bodily harm. The prosecution accepted his plea and dropped the other two charges.

Miss Davis, of Los Angeles, was staying in Cornfeld's home in London's Mayfair district at the time. She threw on a coat, ran barefoot into the street and escaped in a taxi, after struggling to get free from Cornfeld, the prosecution told the court.

Miss Davis had accepted a job at Cornfeld's villa near the border between France and Switzerland, the prosecution said. The defense countered, however, that Miss Davis had come to Europe to be Cornfeld's mistress.

Journalist in Rhodesia Wins Appeal

SALISBURY, May 1 (Reuters).—Freelance journalist Peter Niesewand today won his appeal against conviction and two-year sentence under the Official Secrets Act.

The 28-year-old journalist, who has been under detention under a separate order since Feb. 20, was sentenced on April 6 after a secret trial for three reports he sent abroad on Rhodesian security forces operations against guerrillas.

Although the conviction has now been lifted, his detention under emergency powers regulations still has to be reviewed by a special tribunal.

The three appeal judges, led by Chief Justice Sir Hugh Beadle, were unanimous in their verdict on the young journalist, who has worked for a number of international news organizations.

The judges said it had been essential for the prosecution to prove that the information that Mr. Niesewand reported was "useful, directly or indirectly," to an enemy, and that such information might embarrass the Rhodesian government in its political relations with states that were not "enemies."

Embarrassment of this kind did not constitute a contravention of the section of the act under which Mr. Niesewand was primarily charged, they said.

The judges said the prosecution had not shown that the information published fell within the meaning of this section of the act, in that it was likely to be useful to an enemy.

"In these circumstances the decision of the court on the main charge is that the appeal is allowed and the verdict on that charge is set aside," the judgment said.

Says Reds Violate Paris Agreement

Rogers Defends Cambodia Bombing

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday defended the constitutionality of President Nixon's orders for continued bombing in Cambodia as being "of central importance" to maintain the total Vietnam accord.

The administration's long-delayed, and repeatedly revised, constitutional justification for its Cambodia policy was challenged as Mr. Rogers presented it to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

After hearing Mr. Rogers, and examining a 13-page legal argument that he presented, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, said, "What we are doing there [in Cambodia] is without justification in policy, without justification in the Constitution, and without justification in the law." Several senators of both parties agreed.

Hopeful View

Secretary Rogers expressed a more hopeful view of the fractured Vietnam cease-fire accord than presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger did last week. Kissinger said then that all of its "important clauses" have been "systematically violated by the other side."

Although he said there had been "repeated and serious violations" of the Jan. 27 agreement, Mr. Rogers said he found "encouraging" signs, which he alternately described as "hopes" or "the possibility" that the cease-fire portions of the agreement "will be carried out." Political accord in Indochina, however, is another matter, Mr. Rogers said. "Working out the political process is going to be very difficult."

As signs of hopefulness, Mr. Rogers cited reduced fighting in South Vietnam, political discussions in Paris between the opposing parties, and the initiation of exchanges of civilian prisoners.

At the same time, on the opposite side of the balance, Mr. Rogers said that "we've broken off the talks now in Paris" on postwar reconstruction aid for North Vietnam.

A Qualification

In a prepared statement, Mr. Rogers also added a qualification to the administration's announcement last week that Mr. Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho would meet in Paris in mid-May to try to inject new life into the Vietnam accord. He said Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho would meet if the meetings that are presently taking place in Paris at a preparatory level "go well."

The statement on Cambodia that Mr. Rogers presented yesterday put on the public record for the first time an official version of the so-called "understanding" about Cambodia at the time the Jan. 27 Vietnam accord was initialed by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho.

It states: "At the time the Vietnam agreement was concluded, the United States made clear to the North Vietnamese that the armed forces of the Khmer [Cambodian] government would suspend all offensive operations and that the United States aircraft supporting them would do likewise.

"We stated that, if the other side reciprocated, a de facto cease-fire would thereby be brought into force in Cambodia. However, we also stated that, if the Communist forces carried out attacks, government forces and United States air forces would have to take necessary countermeasures and that, in that event, we would continue to carry out air strikes in Cambodia as necessary until such time as a cease-fire could be brought into effect."

Therefore, the State Department maintained, the legal issue "is not whether the President may do something new, but rather whether what he has been doing must automatically stop, without regard to the consequences, even though the agreement is not being implemented by the other side."

American Jets Resume Raids At Phnom Penh After Pause

PHNOM PENH, May 1 (UPI).—U.S. Air Force jets resumed bombing raids around Phnom Penh today after a one-day letup, striking targets about five miles east of the capital, field reports said.

The raids were aimed at targets in marshes where rebel troops retreated after a 1,500-man Cambodian government force pushed them from the east bank of the Mekong River, military sources said.

The planes dived out of thick clouds hanging over Phnom Penh and its suburbs to carry out the attacks around the village of Prek Luong, witnesses said.

The drive by Cambodian troops yesterday thwarted the most serious threat to Phnom Penh by Communists in three years, military sources said.

Train Is Sabotaged

In Vietnam, saboteurs blew up a freight train about 25 miles east of Saigon yesterday, and government troops killed 13 Communists in the Central Highlands, the Saigon command said today.

A military command spokesman said Communists committed 90 more violations of the cease-fire in the 24 hours ending at noon today. This brought the total since the Jan. 28 peace agreement to 12,567, the Saigon command said.

The release of Vietnamese civilian prisoners broke down again today because of a disagreement over safety measures for truce-team helicopters, a Saigon command spokesman said.

The Viet Cong refused to sign a written pledge insuring safety for flights taking International Commission for Control and Supervision teams to inspect the release, he said.

Cambodia Talks On New Cabinet Are Said to Fail

PHNOM PENH, May 1 (Reuters).—Secret talks on the formation of a new coalition government among Cambodia's non-Communist parties broke down today, informed sources said.

The Socio-Republicans, who controlled the outgoing cabinet, and the opposition Democratic and Republican parties failed to agree on a replacement for Premier Hang Thun Hak, whose standing resignation is due to be accepted tomorrow.

President Lon Nol, who had proposed a coalition cabinet to replace the outgoing administration, now is expected to consult the powerful new Supreme State Council, established last week, in search of a settlement of the dispute and the choice of a premier.

Former Finance Minister Sok Chong, a party neutral, has been strongly tipped for the premiership.

President Lon Nol set up the Supreme State Council and proposed a new coalition cabinet as part of a bid to broaden the political base of his regime. Diplomatic sources said the United States had been urging such action so that the president could fight the war more effectively and gain credibility for any eventual talks with the Communists.

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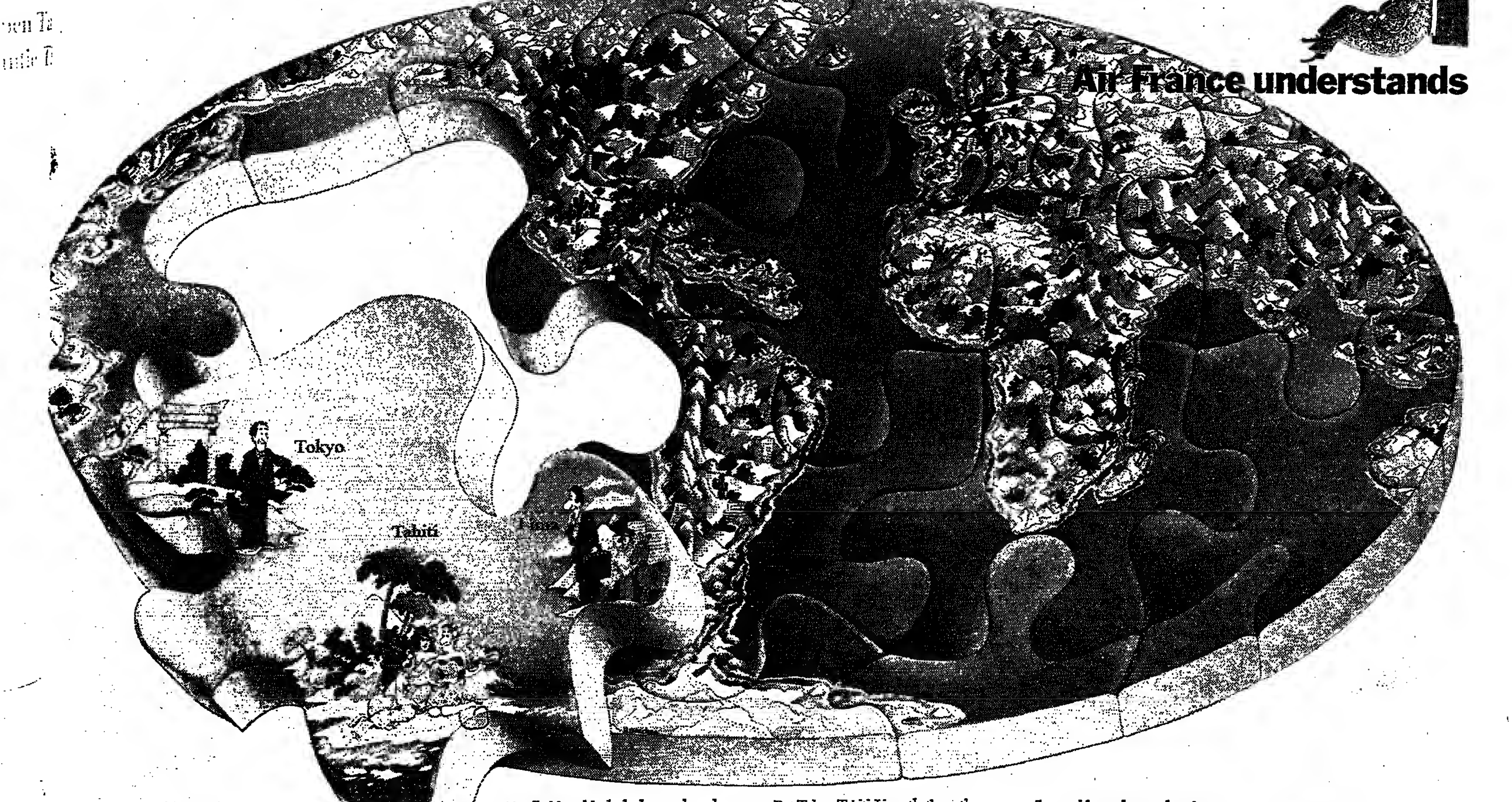

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AIR FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Wednesday, May 2, 1973 *

The Accounting

On Monday night, the United States and no small part of the electronically-joined world were given the astonishing sight and sound of an American President assuming responsibility for events that linked "alleged improper acts" within the White House and in Mr. Nixon's campaign organization to "specific criminal acts by specific individuals."

Mr. Nixon does not admit to prior knowledge of these activities, or to any consciousness that their implications were being concealed from him. His accounting to the people does not in itself shed any light on the ramifications of Watergate. What it does do is to accept the grim importance of the affair, acknowledge that in some of those for whom he accepts responsibility "zeal exceeded their judgment," and, with the accompanying resignation or dismissal of persons close to him, opens the way to a thorough-going investigation of the case by the executive, as well as the legislative and judicial branches of government.

The President's words and actions are late, very late. What might well have satisfied public opinion months ago is no longer sufficient. The very fact, asserted by Mr. Nixon, that his palace guard was able to shield him, and block out the public, from the truth for this long period, is taken as evidence of the perniciousness of the organization with which he has surrounded himself. A breach in the ranks of that guard is not enough—there is a demand that, like Peter the Great, Nixon wipe out his household troops and start afresh.

But the President had his own point to make: The work of his administration, in a time when great events are in motion on the international scene and pressing duties crowd the home front, must continue. Mr. Nixon has, as he emphasized, more than 1,300 days ahead of him in the White House. It is vital that the integrity of the presidential household be established—but it is equally important that it does not break down.

To resolve that dilemma, the President replaced Richard Kleindeinst as attorney general with Elliot Richardson, whose mood and style and reputation are better suited to the task of cleaning up the Watergate scandal than those of any other individual in the administration. And he has given Mr. Richardson authority to appoint a special prosecutor. That Mr. Richardson should now do; events have overtaken even his ability to give full credibility to the inquiry with which he is charged.

If the phrase had not become an abused joke, it was a "new Nixon" who appeared before the television camera Monday night. He was plainly moved and shaken by what he had to say, and what he had to do. Out of that acceptance of his own vulnerability can come a new approach to his office, a realization that the type of administrative structure and the kind of personnel to man it that he had so long taken for granted had created a political disaster in the very moment of his political triumph. And the nation must hope that he will build on that realization.

Kremlin Reshuffle: Just Routine

In and after Stalin's time, changes made within the tight, narrow elite that rules the Soviet Union were closely scrutinized in the West for two kinds of evidence. First, many Westerners expected or hoped in those earlier years that the Kremlin was being so riven by blood or tension as to make the country less menacing to the outside world. At the least, the spectacle of Kremlin heads rolling, literally or figuratively, validated a standard image of the Soviet Union as uncivilized and brutal and thus reinforced a Western policy of toughness and vigilance in response. Secondly, Westerners wanted to know whether alterations in the Kremlin pecking order signaled likely changes of policy, especially policy towards the West. The years following Stalin's death in 1953 produced abundant evidence of both sorts.

Nothing perhaps illustrates better the larger changes which have taken place in the Soviet Union than the orderly manner in which Leonid Brezhnev, the top man, reshuffled the Politburo the other day, and the unexcited manner in which the West received the news. In this newspaper the story just barely made the front page. In a real sense, Khrushchev's ouster in 1964 was the last important political event in the Soviet Union. This flamboyant "romantic," who believed in effect that everything was possible, was replaced by a group of gray men united by their common judgment that change must be slow and sure. The intervening nine years have seen the marked strengthening of the personal position of Mr. Brezhnev, whose formal title is head of the Soviet Communist party. He still rules not as an individualist like Stalin or Khrushchev but as the chairman of a board.

This is not to say he has ruled well. On that, judgments will vary and the most important judgment, the Soviet people's, remains unavailable: The Soviet Union remains a totalitarian society. It is to say that Soviet politics have become increasingly routinized: the play of interest groups and bureaucracies dominates the play of knives. Personnel shifts are made by approved procedures: The other day the Central Committee certified the new ups and downs, just as a party statute says it should. As usual, foreigners in Moscow could detect no interest among the local citizenry, which long ago dismissed politics as something which takes place only "up there." In Washington, official sources informed newsmen of the conclusion which official sources tend to draw: that the authority of Mr. Brezhnev to deal with Mr. Nixon appears to be unimpaired, perhaps even enhanced. Sensibly, very few Westerners now look at Kremlin turnovers as a harbinger either of internal collapse or disablement, or of sharp external change.

In fact, in light of the wear and tear at the top of any large and active organization, and in view of the internal debate that surely attended Mr. Brezhnev's turn to the United States in recent years, it is somewhat surprising that changes did not come sooner. This time around, the heads of the military, security police and foreign service have been elevated to Politburo membership; the head of the party in an important and difficult "nationality" area, the Ukraine, has been ousted, as well as someone else of dubious outlook and stature. Specialists will no doubt detect evidence of important new weightings within the standard Soviet political framework: The putative rise of the defense and police chiefs and the fall of an alleged Ukrainian "nationalist" offer particularly juicy fare to "Kremlinologists," both amateur and pro. If there are larger implications for the United States, however, we shall have to wait and see.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Speech

Except for Dr. Kissinger's proposal for a coordinated approach to the energy crisis —which means, in the first place, assuring access to Middle East oil supplies—there is little reference in his outlined agenda to the two main problems which should now be preoccupying the developed industrial societies, whether non-Communist or Communist.

One is how to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons by the creation of safer security systems in dangerous unstable areas such as the Middle East. The other is how to insure both the conservation and the fair distribution of the world's finite material resources, of which oil is only the most dramatic and most publicized example. [The solution of these problems] requires a mental revolution which challenges the basis of most contemporary thought—capitalist, Marxist or social democratic.

When set beside these daunting essentials for survival, such questions as Europe's political "identity" or America's tariffs or the precise number of U.S. troops in Europe (but not the creation of a new international monetary system—which is an urgent major need) must appear marginal and obsolescent. They are the current small change of international politics in a world which is spending its capital at profligate speed.

—From the Observer (London).

Views of Watergate

Watergate is imperiling Nixon's prestige.... Even if Nixon was not in the know, his prestige suffers from the scandal. How could he let his advisers operate so freely, even his friends are asking? He should have known what they were doing.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

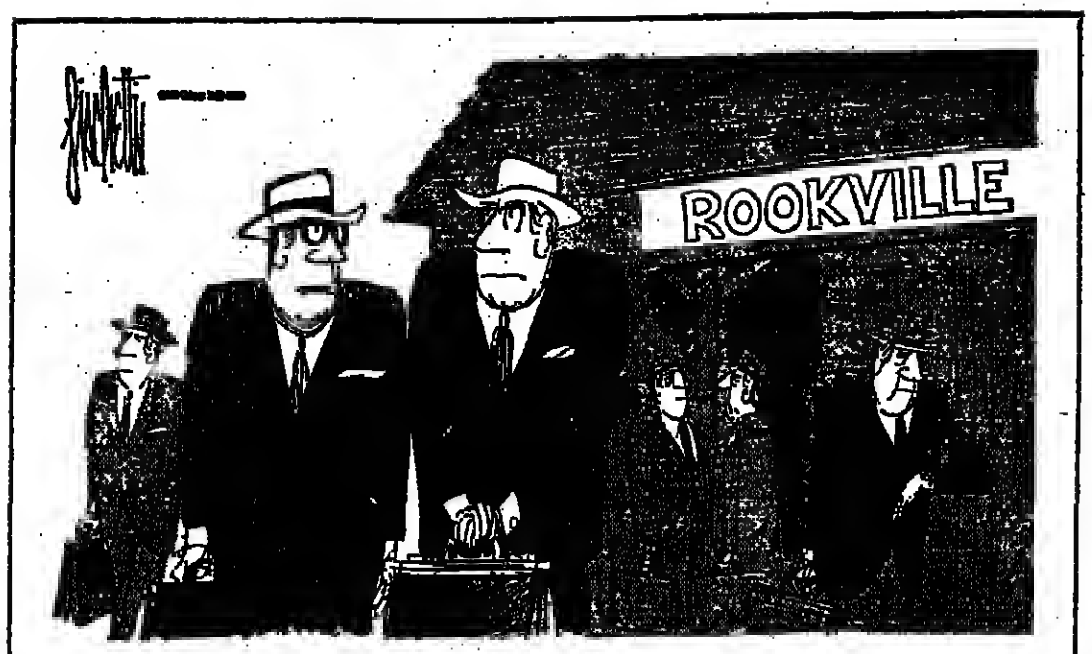
May 2, 1898

PARIS—A severe naval battle was fought yesterday in the Philippines, the results of which appear to have been in favor of the Americans. According to the official Spanish account, two of their vessels were completely destroyed. Adm. Montojo was compelled to transfer his flag from his burning ship, other vessels retired and some were sunk to escape falling into the hands of the enemy. The Spanish account does not record the destruction of any of the American fleet, but does say that severe damage was inflicted on some of the U.S. ships.

Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1923

WASHINGTON—The liquor question is settled so far as ships are concerned by a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court handed down today. The Court decided, by seven to two, that neither American ships nor those flying foreign flags can bring liquor within the three-mile limit of the United States. Furthermore, outside this limit, American ships, like those of any other nation, are not amenable to the Prohibition Law. In plain language this means that Prohibition is applicable only within the physical territory of the United States.



'I Really Feel Silly Chasing the Almighty Dollar Since It's Not So Almighty Any More'

Except for All the Others

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—An aspect of the Watergate mess more considered abroad than in the United States was summarized in the London Observer, which editorialized: "The way this scandal is now being relentlessly exposed should . . . strengthen America's claim to be the most open society. Political skulduggery has happened in many countries but in few could it have been exposed as publicly as now in the United States."

The cynical French humor magazine, Le Canard Enchainé, concludes sarcastically: "In France this type of thing doesn't startle us. If there were to be a scandal each time the princes who govern us ordered the police to listen in on opposition leaders, journalists, their own political allies and the various heads of police services, it would never end. . . .

"Poor naive Americans: going to court just for an electronic espionage affair! In France we know better. Just recently a new center for wiretapping—despite its almost complete illegality—was, albeit discreetly, inaugurated . . . and this, of course, without (to mention only a few) any newspaper, parliamentarian or magistrate even saying a word.

"You have to be American to be scandalized by such small things."

All Get Tarnished

The fact is that all contemporary democracies have been tarnished from time to time by immoral practices. I recall the amazement with which I personally discovered 39 years ago, when participating in my first electoral coverage as a cub reporter in Pennsylvania, that names on cemetery tombstones were listed in some voting rosters; also the horror with which I learned of bribery and ballot-stuffing by boss-run city machines.

The West Germans, struggling to rid themselves of the guilt complex bequeathed by Hitlerism, were appalled by the high-handed way a defense minister locked up investigative journalists. As for the Italians: the left-wing, Paese Sera concedes that Watergate "is truly scandalous" but adds: "In Italy the same things happen often."

Only one leading democracy, Britain, has remained comparatively unspotted. The famous Profumo affair, a few years ago, astounded the British not because it disclosed a gaudy private life in higher political echelons but because a junior minister lied to the House of Commons.

In many lands where democracy is hallowed, scandal has festered below the administrative surface. Some of the immorality, both real and fabricated, adduced in France during recent years, would seem unbelievable even to Watergate-dazzled Americans.

Crucial Danger

The crucial danger of the unfolding tale of sordid U.S. machinations is that it could weaken the institution of the presidency, debilitate the position of Mr. Nixon when his international leadership is urgently required, and change the desired quality of American dynamism into cornmeal mush. Hence the fact that U.S. society impresses some foreigners with its innate honesty by exposing its own worst faults does not compensate for the loss of prestige and moral authority.

It is arguable that many problems facing modern civilization, problems both benevolent and malevolent in impact, derive from the technological revolution. The ease with which documents can be photocopied conceivably helped inspire the incident of the Pentagon papers whose distributors, whether legally justified or not, perhaps might not have acted before Xerox was marketed.

Moral Leadership

Without wholesale use of jet aircraft we would probably have avoided the existing era of air piracy. Terrorists have found their efforts immensely simplified by the fact that explosives can be made according to instruction manuals from materials for sale in any corner drugstore. And, of course, the breakthrough in electronics makes it simple for eavesdroppers to bug almost any telephonic conversation at will, just as infrared cameras can invisibly take photographs.

Thus the possibilities of crime and governmental malpractice—as well as their exposure—have been rendered perceptibly greater. *Moral leadership is therefore* clearly even more needed today than in the age of our grandparents; and yet this epoch is famous as a time of easy-riders and permissiveness. Power corrupts—including the power of knowledge—and a permissive society surely cannot endure long under a permissive administration.

Heaven knows, most of the world hopes Mr. Nixon, now that he has truly started, will succeed in extricating himself, his office and his nation *from this dirty* mess. The most respected Italian newspaper, Corriere della Sera, writes: "In the United States, together with the smell caused by certain episodes, one still breathes the strong air of democracy."

And let us not forget what Winston Churchill supposedly said about democracy: "It is the worst system of government—except for all the others."

Crime and Compassion

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—It is a country of one *subject*, preoccupied *as it* has not been for years. What is there in the collection of events labeled Watergate that so totally grips the American mind?

There is naturally a horrified fascination with the successive disclosures of thuggery and greed. But it is not the political espionage and sabotage alone, or the corrupt money, or the lies. It is the larger impression that at the highest level of power in this country there are men who reject the historic American premise of government under law.

An arrogant contempt for law has been seen before in this administration. It tried to degrade the Supreme Court with appointments fortunately blocked. It used the most sensitive of legal symbols, the school bus, for divisive political purposes. It held political trials. It used grand juries to harass, security investigations to intimidate, the broadcast licensing process to apply pressure.

One of the puzzles of the Watergate case has been the slowness of public reaction. In Britain, even the hint of such a scandal would have led at once to resignations or to an unchallengeably honest inquiry. The American public's lethargy about Watergate last summer seemed almost a willful refusal to hear bad news about a President it was determined to re-elect.

But perhaps there was method in the public mind. For the reaction came when the fundamental danger appeared, the contempt for law: when witnesses were found to have been paid to obstruct justice, when Congress was told it could not demand answers from present or even former White House aides, finally, when the attorney general claimed immunity for all government employees and said Congress had no recourse if it disagreed except to impeach the President.

In the end these brazen tactics failed. The press, or some of it, kept digging despite lies and threats. Enough politicians in both *parties* were *faithful* to an ideal loftier than their own power. But there is no occasion yet for self-congratulation.

If the larger meaning of Watergate is the importance of respect for law, respect for the American constitutional order, then an even more profound aspect of the problem remains. That is this government's disdain for the rule of law and the Constitution in the making of war.

When Lyndon Johnson slipped the country surreptitiously into war, he did terrible damage to its political fabric. The way was opened for Richard Nixon to repair that, by basing his policy in Indochina on candor with the public and sharing of responsibility with Congress.

Presidential Power

Instead, Nixon made presidential power the only touchstone of his policy. To preserve that power in the world arena, as he saw it, he moved furtively and suddenly; he talked of winding down the war and expanded it; he resisted Congress.

The American war goes on in Cambodia now, and without a pretense of constitutional authority. There is no law authorizing the President to bomb Cambodia, no resolution, no treaty. But the President and his men do not care, do not even discuss the problems; they act as if they were above the law.

It is a harder issue to understand than Watergate. Contempt for the idea of democratic *control over* war and peace is less dramatic, less visual than theft or bribery. And the only people suffering are Cambodians. But in the end the same fundamental interest is at stake: political legitimacy.

There is a notion in this White House that the President, when he is engaged in the conduct of foreign affairs, draws legitimacy from the world outside. The only test is his persuasiveness in the arena.

Not a Metternich

But the President of the United States, for all his preeminence, cannot be a Metternich, operating on the world stage within limits set only by the course of play. His legitimacy comes from within. His strength and his constraints derive in substantial part from American opinion and American law.

Henry Kissinger asked us the other day to have compassion for the Watergate conspirators. Compassion is never out of place in human affairs, but in this case understanding should come first.

The danger is that on Watergate as on Indochina this President and his men will be concerned only with the preservation of their power. What they have to learn is that the idea of government under law cannot be compromised. It means fidelity to law at home and abroad, whether convenient or inconvenient, not sometimes but all the time. When that is understood, it will be time for compassion.

Letters

French A-Tests

It is outrageous that France should be planning to explode nuclear devices above the South Pacific. There is no new knowledge to be gained from these tests which are in defiance of the *UN Charter* and against the opinion of all sane people. I hope the pressures from wiser governments will be sufficient to make the French take a more responsible attitude to their fellow citizens throughout the world.

JUDITH AINSWORTH.
Northampton, England.

This is certainly the era of hypocrisy from all directions. Those who criticize the useless and costly French nuclear tests in the Pacific include rightists who never criticized the U.S. testing, leftists who cozily accommodate themselves to Russian and Chinese tests, and centrists like the Australians who lent their territory for British tests. What would be nice here is more intellectual honesty and less old-fashioned anti-French acts in new wraps.

A.J. BOULAY,
West Berlin.

U.S.-Soviet Ties

The new American-Soviet cooperation seems to consist in giving foreign aid and trade concessions, selling wheat at cheap prices to Russia and on top of all that having to keep up a huge war machinery to fight Communism. And the American taxpayer has to pay the bill.

ELSA MEZ.
Ruvigliana, Switzerland.

U.S. Official Secrets

Ten years ago the validity of moral obligation in breaking official government secrets would not have even been worth a second mention: such was the mood of the country up until then. Then the inevitable "test case" comes into the public's view on a matter of considerable debate and throws the country's self-proclaimed intellectuals into an uproar. Though technically against the law and morally (to the country's "new liberal" point of view) righteous, this reveals itself as a characteristic of all muckraking. And as is true in America, the North supports this muckraking, the South is against it, and the West is divided in opinion. So, what is the judiciary to do? They must follow the laws of the country and prosecute the guilty. But this in turn upsets the liberal components of the country —Why prosecute a man for doing what he thinks is right? Really, the only thing to do is let time cure America's ills which, through a considerable amount of practice, it is quite capable of doing.

WILLIAM S. MORRIS.
Rome.

Surprised

Well, the Republicans told me that if I voted for George McGovern: (1) The Vietnam war would be over, but we would have peace without honor and the fighting would continue until the Communists eventually won; (2) the economy would be a mess because of a lot of half-baked and stupid theories and programs; and (3) the rabble of the streets would be put into high government positions, resulting in criminality and immorality throughout the White House. By God, I voted for George McGovern and that's exactly what I got!

RITCHIE LOWRY.
Nice.

Troop Cuts

Bob Nelson is "right on" in advocating the reduction of U.S. forces in Europe.

I have never understood why respected commentators continually point out that if America reduces (not removes) its forces in Europe, the Europeans will then "look towards the East." Why? All they have to do is dig in their own pockets and financially support their own defense. They possess the economic means, the ability, the know-how, the men and the money.

Why should the American taxpayer continue to shoulder this burden out of all proportion to his fair share, while the Europeans live it up in peace and security, and are the real "fat cats" of the world? And please note that most Americans pay their taxes, while Europeans have refined tax dodging to a fine art.

It is unrealistic for Europeans to harp on a show of reduction in Eastern forces commensurate with any American withdrawals. It needs to be said and done—Europeans must contribute more themselves—and be true partners; not just critics.

RICHARD RAMSEY.
Brussels.

Bernard Levin
From London:

But although London [ope
has never had a claque, i
has for years now had
something nearly as nasty

LONDON.—The sound of the bird *is once* again *to be* heard in the land. The bird in question is not the cuckoo, harbinger of spring, nor the dove, messenger of peace: Indeed, it is not one of the feathered variety at all. Its native habitat is the gallery of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, its call a long-drawn Boo-oo-oo-oo-oo, and every time musical game-wardens and pest-controllers think they have entirely eradicated it, some fool brings a pair along and in no time at all the place is overrun once more.

The latest demonstration took place after the first performance of a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," conducted by Colin Davis, who is Covent Garden's musical director. And it was made public knowledge at the end of last week, by someone who sat in the gallery and heard the plan being discussed, that the booing would have happened whatever the musical, dramatic and scenic nature of the production.

Now London's opera has always been blessedly free of that odious continental institution, the claque. In Italy, of course, it is rife; in
Paris it still exists, as it
Vienna; in Germany it m
—certainly it used to be
in some of the German
But in London it has nev
root, and young singer
abroad making their Cove
den debuts have often e
delighted surprise at n
visited by representatives
sic's own miniature Ma
manding tribute with pu
applause if it is forthcom
with threats of hissing
not.

But although London h
had a claque, it has for s
now had something n
nasty and much more
to understand: Small g
gallery-goers have taken
rational dislike to certain
tors or performers, ar
thereafter booed these
whenever they have appe
respective of the quality
performance.

It is generally agreed
10-year reign of Sir Ge
as musical director of
Garden transformed the s
of British opera in a v
had never previously been
ed in all the two centuri
Covent Garden opened it
Standards of singing, pr
and even orchestral pla
high as those anywhere
world have turned th
Opera House into one
greatest musical cente
British singers are now in
at Bayreuth, Vienna, L
the Metropolitan, Berl
everywhere else. That
primarily Solti's doing
doubts or disputes. Y
nonetheless a fact that fo
years after he took over th
tion of Covent Garden
repeatedly booed by th
claque, simply, as far as I
for being Solti.

Now the same thing is
ing to Colin Davis, who su
Solti a couple of years a
also, incidentally, happ
Richard Bonynge, husb
Joan Sutherland, who c
for her, though in that ca
is some kind of psycholog
planation: The booers, a s
mainly epicene group, b
mother-fixation for Miss S
land, and regard Bonynge
interloper. Others who a
include any producer or
who tries to do somethi
or strikingly original.
rified aesthetic conserv
the Covent Garden galler
exceeded by its ignoranc
ways, for instance, ruins
with a quiet orchestral p
such as Florestan's ari
two of Beethoven's "Fi
clapping as soon as t
has finished).

The legal situation of
turbers of the operatic
not clear. Obviously the
ment would be entitle
those who attempt to b
performance, but apart
fact that they almost a
until the end of the
difficulty of identifying
and the opprobrium
upon their removal (
from future performan
it unlikely that any s
would be adopted.

It is now widely know
it was not then), that
nearly resigned after
three of his 10 gloriou
unhappy was he at
hostility of a small mi
Solti had other trouble
ties with the language
tion as a foreigner at
Britain's chief opera
reception by some of
critics. Colin Davis is
to turn Covent Garde
direction. Able (with
foundation of the cor
left) to be more exper
has taken more risks
incurred the inevitable
the timorous. But h
young, and very sure
tion. I think the
grow hoarse before th
effect. All the sam
unpleasant people ar
unpleasant noise, and
would go away.

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BALLET IN LONDON

Real Triumph for Festival Ballet

By Oleg Kerensky

DON (IHT).—Now in the st week of a five-week sea the huge London Coliseum. al Ballet has enterprisingly ted seven productions new to the repertoire or to n, to say nothing of one or nore which were previously only at the "Fanfare for e" gala.

se acquisitions range from ine to Béjart, but it was not Friday night that the com scored a real triumph with British premiere of Antony r's "Echoing of Trumpets." powerful anti-war work was ed for the Royal Swedish t 10 years ago and seen y at a Paris festival a year but for some unaccountable n has had to wait till now taken up by a British com

pired by the Nazi extermina of Lidice, "Echoing of Trum applies equally to Vietnam ny country where there is military occupation and guerrilla resistance. Enemy soldiers try to flirt with the passively resistant local girls, catch one of the girls in a lyrical reunion with her partisan boyfriend, and hang the boy upside down to shoot him. The girls then ambush and kill one of the soldiers; the soldiers indiscriminately rape and kill most of the girls. This story, as "relevant" and shocking as anything to be seen in the avant-garde theater or in the world of "modern dance," is told with controlled restraint entirely through the medium of dance and in exact accord with the music, Martinu's "Fantaisies Symphoniques."

The girls dance classically, on their points; the soldiers in a Central European folk style, arms linked as in a kolo. The action never seems exaggerated or out to make an effect for the sake of effect; the ending, with the few remaining girls left to face the future as best they may, is profoundly moving. Dudley von Loggenburg as the chief soldier, Alain Dubreuil as the partisan and Gaye Fulton as his girl are all quite adequate, but it is an ensemble ballet, not a star vehicle.

The same three principals also appeared in Barry Moreland's "Summer Solstice," an agreeable but insipid pas de trois which might well be described, for the benefit of those familiar with the works of Jerome Robbins and Antony Tudor, as "Dances at a Lilac Garden."

Three much more satisfying "novelties" are Bournonville's "Conservatoire" and Massine's "Gaieté Parisienne" and "Three-Cornered Hat." The Bournonville has never been done by a British company before; much of its period charm and pure dancing style is captured, thanks to a production by the Danish ex-ballerina Mona Vangsaae and the dancing of Peter Schaufuss, her son. The Massine works were once in British repertoires, but a very long time ago. Massine himself worked with Festival Ballet to ensure authentic revivals, well-drilled and well-danced, but he could not provide the company with the strong personalities needed for the leading roles. Only Dennis Nahat of American Ballet Theater, who happened to be in London to stage the dances for the musical "Two Gentlemen of Verona," had the right elan in the tiny part of the dancing master in "Gaieté." The company's reigning ballerina, Galina Samsova, would have been ideal as the miller's wife and as the glove seller, but she and her husband, Andre Prkovsky, are leaving after the festivals tour to concentrate on their own new London ballet, so they did not take any new roles this season.

Their departure is going to be a grave blow, leaving Peter Schaufuss as the only personality who qualifies for star status. Maina Gielgud, who is most effective in Béjart's "Webern Opus 5" pas de deux, is out of her depth in the classical roles and lacks the soft charm for the romantic ones. Her Odile in "Swan Lake" is a vulgar travesty, but indeed the whole of Festival's "Swan Lake" is an unsatisfactory mishmash. Nevertheless, Festival can boast admirable productions of "Giselle" and "The Sleeping Beauty," while the modern repertoire is becoming increasingly eclectic and rewarding.

The dates of Festival Ballet's European tour are: May 9-15, Barcelona; May 18-29, Venice; June 1-2, Lausanne; June 27-29, Istanbul; July 1, Izmir, Turkey; July 4-6, Granada, Spain; July 8-9, Carcassonne, France; July 10-11, Marseilles; July 13-15, Vichy, France.

MUSIC IN LONDON

The Accent Was on Spain With Bow to France, Greece

By Henry Pleasants

ONDON (IHT).—Although with performances of the Mass in B Minor, the "St. Matthew Passion" and the "Goldberg Variations," ch can hardly be said to have been neglected in the current 11th nual English Bach Festival; the emphasis has been rather on the sic of Spain, with a bow to France and Greece.

It was this emphasis which brought us, Sunday night, a charm; concert performance of De Falla's now rarely heard opera, "La ia Breve," inappropriately housed in the cavernous Royal Albert ll, the sense of distance from the scene exaggerated by the mber of empty seats.

But the enchanting, profoundly idiomatic singing of Victoria Los Angeles in the role of Salud, a characterization that first ought her to the attention of the British public 25 years ago, and wonderfully evocative playing of the Orchestre de l'ORTF der Jean Martinon, subdued the handicaps of space and acoustics, d reminded us memorably of the treasure that lies neglected, cept for the often excerpted dances, in this first work of De Falla's aturity.

As a piece of musical theater, it emerges as a companion piece "Cavalleria Rusticana," especially in its capturing and projection national atmosphere, doing for a Granada locale what Mascagni d for Sicily, and even more tastefully, if less dramatically.

This is its shortcoming. The simple story tends to become lost the setting. Even without stage sets, and the big tunes, the big t pieces are missing that have kept "Cavalleria" alive for nearly century. "Cavalleria," to the sympathetic ear, is moving and exciting, "La Vide Breve" merely delightful. Of how much music composed since the turn of the century—"La Vida Breve" dates from 306-07—can one say as much?

Well, one can certainly say it of Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole" 1907), which served as a curtain raiser, especially as performed by lartinon and the French guests. One can say it, too, of a suite Greek dances by Nikos Skalkottas, played at the Roundhouse turday night by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra der Marius Constant.

Delight returned to the Roundhouse with the symphonic dances m Leonard Bernstein's "West Side Story" and two brief extracts m his Mass.

Gian-Maria Volonte in Marco Bellocchio's "Viol en Première Page."

The Altered Image of an Actor

PARIS FILMS

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 1 (IHT).—Marco Bellocchio turns to yellow-*journal melodrama in "Sbatti il* Mostro in Prima Pagina" ("Viol en Première Page")—(at the Elysées Lincoln, the Mercury and the Saint Germain Studio in Italian with French subtitles). It is based, according to publicity releases, on actual facts and this is always a recommendation in certain quarters. French criticism has a tendency to regard any film as important, or at least comparatively important, if it deals with some topical theme.

In "Viol en Première Page" a neo-Fascist publisher and his oily editor employ the front page of their scandal sheet to accuse an innocent young leftist of a sex murder that has aroused public indignation. By this means they succeed in swinging an election, but it is unlikely that their victim will swing, for the real culprit is discovered thanks to the determined endeavors of an idealistic reporter.

Intention

It is Bellocchio's intention to censure the irresponsibility of the gutter press—as Bjornson did in his play "The Editor" almost a century ago—but as his scene is contemporary Milan and as the offices of Corriere della Sera, generally believed to be the foremost newspaper in Italy, were attacked by a leftist band two years ago, an incident reproduced in the film, the pointing of his reprimanding finger may seem unsteady.

Gian-Maria Volonte, who in the brief span of his screen career has done more overacting than acting, has calmed down of late and improved immensely. Once it appeared that he had engaged Zero Mostel as his dramatic coach, but since he has altered his image and his work now suggests a study of the chill Anglo-Saxon exponents of the stiff-upper-lip school. He no longer charges a role with hysterical hoopla. Instead he carefully measures his comportment. That he has made enormous histrionic progress may be witnessed here in his enacting of the strong-willed, calculating editor. By his forceful presence and without a single yell, he dominates each of his scenes, holding attention firmly. His commanding performance is the happiest feature of "Viol en Première Page."

* * *

"Ras le Bol" (at the Biarritz and the Vendôme) is the first film by Belgian Michel Huisman. It has a breezy freshness now and again, but the changing face of its treatment enfeebles its purpose. A devil-may-care hippie is called to military service, disgusted by the idea of such duty. Once in uniform he undergoes a complete transformation. Bullied and brainwashed by his superiors, he *signs up for officers' candidate* school, forgets his playful past and playmates and turns into the very thing he formerly despised, the model soldier.

This uncomplicated story is submitted to a variety of contrasting styles. Now we have the barracks jests of Courteline and then the black bitterness of Descaves's anti-conscription novel, "Sous-Offs." The officers are caricatured as broadly as those of "The Good Soldier Schweik," but otherwise the character drawing is foggy.

* * *

A few seasons ago there was a Czech film—"Concerning the Feast and the Guests" by Jan Nemec—in which a mysterious, unseen power threatened a group of friends invited to feast in a forest. By some strange remote control, the men were separated from the women. All were forbidden to speak, while being accused of crimes they could not remember having committed.

An American film that has just come to Paris—"Duel" (at the S.F. Elysées I and at the Luxembourg in English)—has something of this macabre, even Kafkaesque, quality. An amiable salesman, about his business in his car, passes, after some artful dodging, an ominous truck. Soon the truck is in hot and deadly pursuit and the salesman becomes eerily aware that his life is in danger and that he is involved in a duel to the death. There is no reason given for the hounding, but the spectator, like the central figure, is at once convinced of lurking doom. Steven Spielberg, a director from television, succeeds in maintaining the suspense of situation from start to finish, composing some gripping images of the road combat. You will not be bored.

'The Fishergirl'

Major Work by Frans Hals Is Sold by Brooklyn Museum

NEW YORK, (NYT).—The Brooklyn Museum's disposal of "Fishergirl," a major painting by the 17th-century Dutch master Frans Hals, has renewed the "deaccessioning" controversy aroused by the recent sales of paintings by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The sale, made in 1967, was brought to light by an article in the current issue of the Burlington Magazine, the prestigious London art journal. In it, Horst Gerson, a leading Dutch authority on Hals, writes that the painting "was once the best Dutch picture in the Brooklyn Museum."

Thomas Buechner, the museum's director in 1967 and now president of Steuben Glass, has confirmed the sale and has defended it as intended to "strengthen the American collection." The decision to deaccession and dispose of the picture was made by himself and Donelson Hoopes, then curator of painting and sculpture.

According to Sarah Faunce, the museum's present curator of painting and sculpture, the proceeds of the sale were used to purchase paintings by the American artists Thomas Cole, George Bellows, John Singer Sargent and Rembrandt Peale.

Mr. Buechner would not disclose the price received, although it is believed to be about $250,000. Today, according to some authorities, the picture would be worth more than $1 million.

The painting was purchased by the Wildenstein Galleries. Louis Goldenberg, Wildenstein's New York director, said his gallery subsequently sold the work to a European private collector whom he declined to identify.

The purchaser is believed to be Swiss. Mr. Goldenberg would not disclose the sale price.

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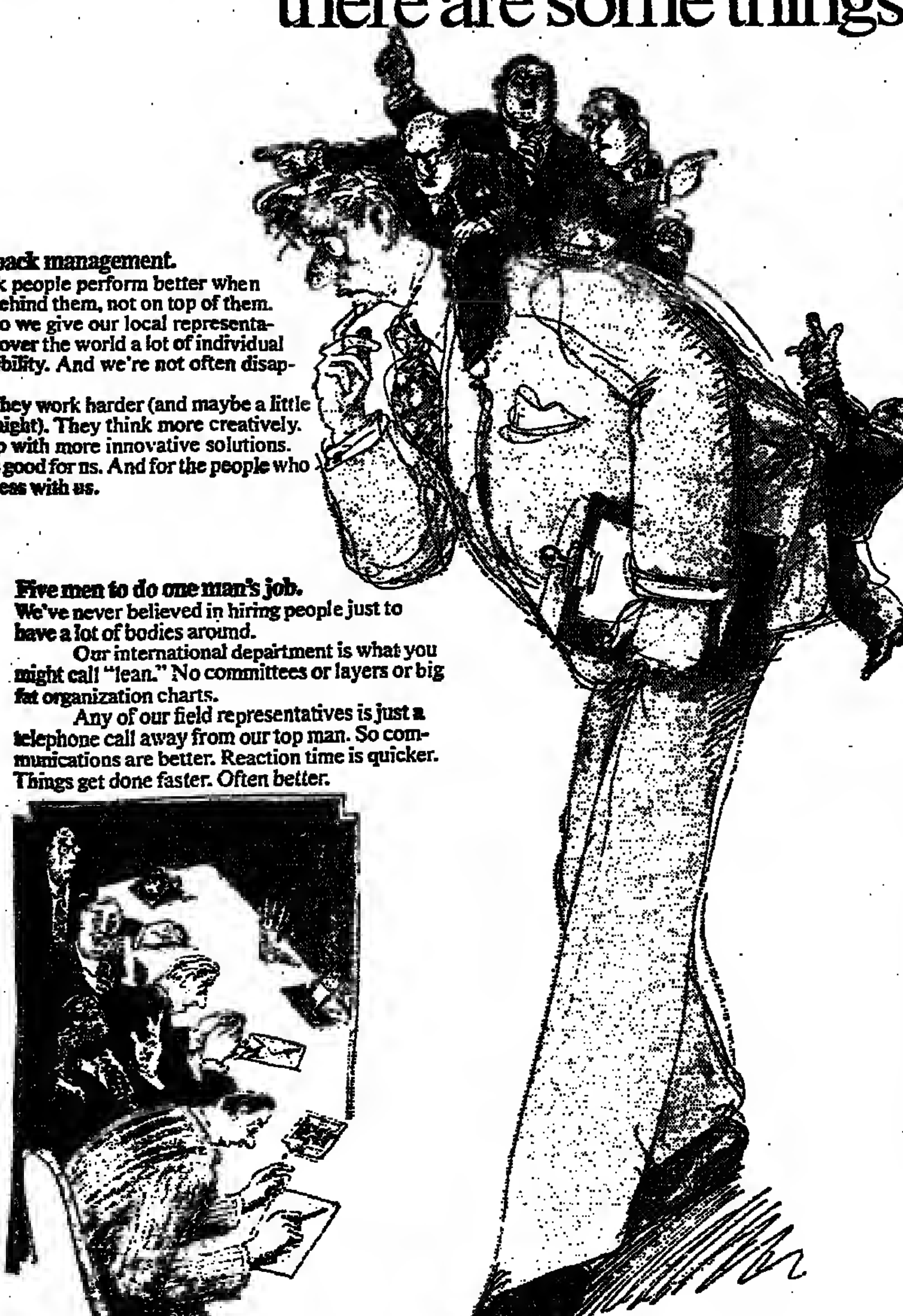

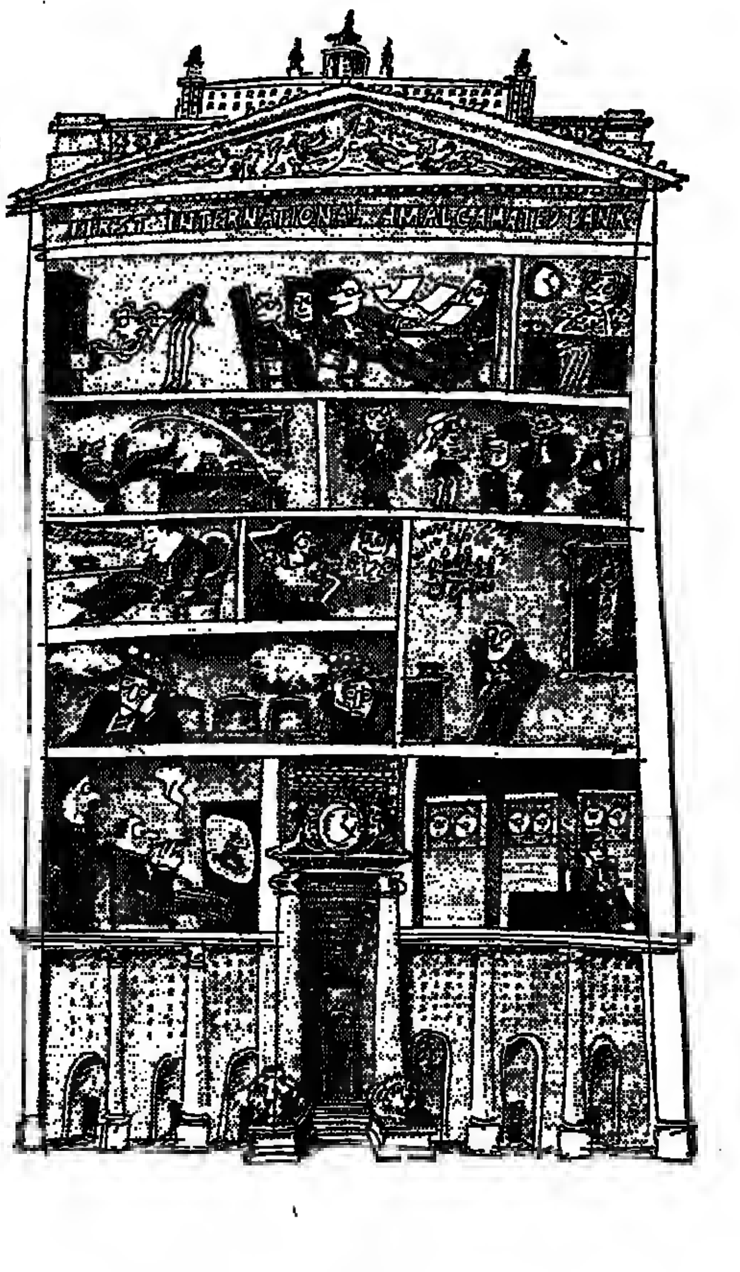

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25	23¾	A Can pf1.75		3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜+	¼
8½	5	AmCem .05r	9	69	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
26⅛	17⅞	ACenIM 2.32	9	150	20½	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
23¼	19¾	A Chain 1.20	7	15	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞+	¼
32⅞	23⅛	ACyan 1.25	11	120	25¼	25⅛	25 +	⅛
27⅞	23¼	Am Dislill 1	17	8	25	24¾	24¾—	⅜
61⅞	48⅞	AmDisTl .43	27	202	49⅞	49	49 —	⅛
17¾	7⅛	AmDualVl		2	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
13⅝	12¾	ADual pf.84a		6	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
30¾	25¼	AmEIP 1.80	9	434	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	
2¾	1⅜	AmExp Ind		60	1¾	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
23⅛	15⅝	AmFin 1.10	8	7	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
28⅞	26½	AmGnBd 2a		14	27	26⅞	27 +	¼
22⅞	10¼	AGnCv 1.17a		17	18¾	18½	18⅝—	⅛
21⅞	16	A Gnins .52	7	195	17⅝	16½	16¾—	⅝
31¼	25¼	A Gin pf1.80		159	27½	26¾	27 —	⅛
17⅝	11½	AHoist .40b	0	42	12⅝	12	12⅝+	½
132	118¾	A Home 1.86	36	145	121½	119¾	121 +	¾
43⅝	43⅝	AHome wl		17	41	40¼	40½+	⅛
195¾	180	A Home pf 2		2	181½	181½	181½+	1½
52⅝	39	AmHosp .28	40	278	41	37¾	41 +	1⅜
12½	9⅛	AmInves .50	8	7	10½	10½	10½	
37⅝	15	A Medicl .12	13	85	19⅝	19	19 —	⅝
12⅛	5	A Medicorp	4	349	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
35⅝	30	A MtlCl 1.50	11	49	33¼	32¾	32¾—	⅝
9⅝	7⅜	Am Motors	10	301	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
47	36½	ANatGs 2.40	8	119	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞+	¼
18⅝	18⅛	Am Seat .72	14	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+¼
28⅞	20	AmShip .68	8	229	20	19½	20	
22¾	18¼	ASmlIR 1.20	9	90	19¾	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
77¼	45¼	AmSoAf .70		68	73⅞	71⅛	71⅞—	⅝
13⅝	10½	AmStand .40	9	33	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		27	61¼	61	61¼	
40¼	23	AmSterll .52	15	26	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	AT&T wt		1482	6⅝	6	6⅝	
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	11	961	52¼	51⅞	52¼+	½
62⅞	58⅝	AmT&T pf 4		94	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞—	⅛
53¾	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64		83	51⅞	51¼	51⅞+	⅛
13½	11⅞	AWatWk .64	7	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17¼	16⅛	AW 5pf1.25		240	17	16½	16½—	⅛
17¼	14	Ameron .65	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
12	6⅝	AmesD .10h	6	7	7	6¾	6¾+	⅛
18⅞	13⅛	Amalek .60a	9	30	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
57⅛	29¼	AMF In 1.08	9	68	30¼	29½	29⅝—	¼
31¾	17¼	Amlac .64	7	87	17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
131⅞	113¼	AMP Inc .49	37	x70	113¾	111¼	111¾—	1⅛
8¾	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	7	42	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
6⅞	4	Ampex Corp		74	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14⅛	6⅞	Amrep Corp	3	22	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
30	24¼	Amstar 1.70	7	6	25¼	25	25	
42⅛	35¼	Amsted 2.60	7	14	41½	40¾	40¾—	⅛
5¾	4⅛	Amlel .20	21	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Anacon .25e	8	471	19⅞	16½	18¾—	1⅛
23⅞	22¼	AnchrH 1.08	7	41	23	22½	22¾+	½
24⅝	17⅝	Ander Clayt	7	31	19⅞	19⅝	19¾+	⅛
19⅛	12¾	Angelica .10	17	11	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
18	12½	Apeche .32b	7	13	13⅛	12½	13⅛+	⅛
28¾	15⅝	ApcoO .89t	7	25	16	15¼	15¼—	¾
7⅝	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	17	162	5⅜	5½	5¼—	⅛
21⅛	11⅛	APL Corp	6	21	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
9⅛	6	Appild Mag	18	28	6¼	6⅛	6½	
155½	122½	ARA Sv 1.22	26	50	123¾	121	122¾+	1½
14¼	6½	ArcalN .14	8	150	6¾	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
30	24⅞	ArctaN pf 2		5	24	24	24 —	⅝
25⅛	21¼	ArchDan .53	10	11	23¼	22¾	22⅞+	½
19⅞	5⅞	Arctic Entr	4	50	6⅛	5⅞	6	
24⅞	19¼	ArizPS 1.16	0	69	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
32	13⅝	ArBest .40	7	19	14	14	14 +	¼
4¼	1⅜	Arlans O St		101	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	6¾	Arlen RltyO	10	205	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7⅞	5½	Armada Cp	44	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	ArmcoS 1.20	9	491	23⅛	23⅛	23½+	⅜
31½	29½	Arm pf 2.10		16	30¾	30½	30¾+	¼
65	60	Armr pf4.75		z102	60⅛	60½	60⅝—	⅛
34¼	22½	Armst Ck.50	12	62	22⅝	22	22⅛—	⅝
38	29⅜	Arm Ru 1.60	6	5	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
27⅞	17¼	Arvinind .52	12	26	17⅜	17	17¼—	¼
37⅛	25¼	AshdOil 1.20	8	273	26¼	25¾	26 +	⅜
54½	38¼	AsdDG 1.30	13	64	42⅞	42¾	42⅞+	⅛
33⅝	26	AsdSp 1.20b	9	5	27	26¾	27 +	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Athlone .40b	5	7	13⅛	13⅛	13¼—	⅝
23	19¼	AllcMI 2.28e	8	41	20	19¾	19¾—	¼
23⅝	21	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	15	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
80⅞	66½	Atl Richfl 2	20	554	78¼	76¾	77½—	⅜
55¼	51	AtlRc pf3.75		z70	53	52½	52½	
137½	113¼	AtlRch pf 3		2	131¾	130¾	130¾+	⅛
55¼	50⅞	AtlRc pf2.80		63	56	55½	55⅞+	⅜
2⅞	2	Atlas Corp	100	68	2⅛	2	2	
18½	7	ATO Inc .16	7	46	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
95¼	65¾	Autom Data	84	991	70	65⅛	69⅛+	2
8	4	Autom Ind	8	111	4⅝	4⅛	4½+	⅛
16	10⅜	Avco Corp	4	120	11	10¼	10⅞	
4	2¼	Avco Cp wt		49	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
46⅞	39½	Avco pf3.20		19	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
44⅞	37	AveryPd .25	38	71	39¼	38¼	39 +	1
52¼	29	AvisInc .40	16	226	29⅞	29	29⅝—	⅝
12⅞	8	AvnetInc .30	6	108	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	¼
140	125½	AvonPd 1.40	58	374	130	127¼	130 +	⅛
39	19½	AztecO 1.32t	60	20	21¼	20¾	21¼+	¼
		B						
31	23¼	BabckW .80	14	56	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5⅜	Bache .25e	5	222	6	5¾	5¾—	⅛
39	23¼	Baker In .16	24	906	24¾	24¼	24¾—	⅛
36⅝	25	BakerOil .37	27	x389	30⅝	30	30¼+	⅜
31⅛	27¼	BalGE 1.96	9	45	28¼	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
26⅝	23⅝	BanCal 1.34	10	9	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	½
30½	23⅛	Bandag Inc	39	76	27	26⅝	27 +	⅜
30	24¼	BangP pf 2		1	25	25	25	
42	33⅞	Bnk of NY 2	8	35	34¼	33⅜	34 +	½
37	30	Bk of Va .88	12	4	30½	30¼	30½	—¼
68	54¼	BankTr 3	9	97	55⅝	53¾	53¾—	1⅝
43⅝	32⅝	BarOil 1.44t		x9	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	¾
37½	29⅛	BardC .13e	39	49	30⅝	29¼	29⅞	—⅝
30⅛	26⅛	BarnM 2.60e	9	11	27½	27¼	27¼	
8⅝	7¼	BasicInc .40	21	27	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅞	10½	BatesMf .20	21	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
26⅞	21	Bathlnd .30	7	76	23¾	23	23⅝+	½
28⅝	17¼	BauschL .42	14	132	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
61⅝	46⅞	BaxtLa .15	58	218	48	47⅛	47⅞—	⅛
13¾	12½	BaykClg .50	19	2	12⅝	12½	12½	
61	51	Bearings .60	17	2	53	52⅞	52⅞—	⅛
30¼	24⅞	BeatFd .62	18	208	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	¼
40⅞	31⅛	Beckmn .50	20	x2	31⅞	31⅛	31¼—	½
44⅛	35⅜	BectDic .35	27	87	36⅜	35¾	36½	
23⅝	14⅜	BeechA .70h	7	70	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
17⅝	11⅛	BelcoPt .25r	8	11	12	11⅞	12	
30⅞	21	Belden 1.20	8	9	21⅛	21	21	
15¾	9¾	BellHm .30b	15	15	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
55⅞	30	BellHow .65	9	50	31	30½	31 +	½
28	19	BemisCo .80	7	22	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
51¼	37¼	Bendix 1.60	10	21	38¾	38	38¼	—⅜
74¼	57⅞	Bendix pf 5		2	59¾	59¾	59¾—	¼
53	29⅞	BenfiCp 1.15	6	338	30	25⅝	27⅝—	2⅛
61	57	Benef pf4.50		223	57	57	57	
112½	75	Benef pf4.30		4	73	70½	73 —	2½
35½	32	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z220	32½	32	32½+	¼
4⅞	5½	Benguet	9	274	3¼	3	3 —	¼
		Benguet fn		4	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
22⅞	11⅞	Berkey Pha	9	104	13½	12	13 +	⅜
30½	25⅝	BethSt 1.40a	8	x316	29⅜	28⅛	29⅜+	¼
54	44	BigThr .52b	22	55	47½	47⅛	47⅛—	½
119⅛	100¾	BlckDkr 1b	43	153	102	99½	102 +	1¼
13	8½	BlairJhn .40	6	662	8⅞	7¾	8	—⅜
20⅞	16	Bliss Laug 1	7	143	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
17	10	BlockHR .24	14	179	10⅞	9¾	10⅛	—⅛
38	19½	Blue Bell .65	7	162	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜—	
9⅝	5¼	Bobbie Brks	7	37	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
26⅞	17⅞	Boeing .40	14	272	18	17½	18	
12¼	8¼	Boise Cas	8	268	10¾	10⅛	10⅝+	½
7⅝	5⅛	Bond Ind		2	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
29	20⅝	BkMnth 1.40	0	1	21	21	21	
31¾	21⅛	Boden 1.20	9	243	21⅞	21¼	21⅝—	¼
36⅝	26½	BgrWar 1.35	8	20	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	—⅛
6	3⅞	Bormans	15	54	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	—¼
39½	31⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	55	33⅜	33⅛	33½	¼
18⅝	13¼	Bourns Inc	9	19	14¼	13¾	14¼+	¼
36¼	9¼	BranAir .50t	12	531	11¼	10⅞	11¼	—¼
63⅜	52⅛	Briggs 1.20a	14	32	52½	52	52 —	¼
71¼	61½	BristMy 1.32	23	194	64⅝	63¾	64½+	⅝
46⅞	41⅝	BristM pf 2		7	43⅞	43¼	43¾+	⅛
16⅛	13	BritPt .43e	35	91	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
43⅛	30⅝	BdwyHl .70	17	16	33	32½	33 +	⅝
72⅝	52½	BdwyHl pf 2		13	56⅝	56	56¼+	¼
27⅛	18¼	BrkwyGl .75	6	66	18⅞	18⅝	18¾+	⅛
25⅞	22½	BklyUG 1.72	10	19	23⅛	23	23 +	⅛
13¼	8¾	Brown Co	7	37	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
34⅝	26½	BrwnG 1.50	6	4	27	27	27 —	¼
33	15⅝	BrwnFer .08	25	706	21⅝	20¼	21 +	¼
37⅞	20½	Brunswk .24	10	242	21	20¼	20¾—	½
31	21¾	BrushW .40	9	19	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
29	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	11	75	28	27⅜	27⅜—	⅜
16⅝	12⅝	BuddCo .40	5	42	14¼	13⅞	14	
67¼	64⅝	BuddCo pf 5		z10	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
7⅝	7	BudCo pf.60		5	7	7	7	
12¼	7⅝	Budget Ind	8	18	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
30¼	21	BuffFor 1.20	10	7	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
30¾	27¼	BldInv 2.65e	18	27	28⅝	28¼	28½—	½
19	12½	BulovaW .60	8	18	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
17¼	13⅞	BunkRa wi		82	14¼	13⅞	14 —	⅛
34	20¾	Bunk pf1.50		13	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	—½
38¾	30¼	Burl Ind1.40	12	883	31	29½	30 —	1
49⅝	38	BurlNor 1.50	8	56	39¼	38⅞	38⅞—	¼
8⅛	7⅜	BurlNr pf.55		15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
244⅞	212⅛	Burrghs .20	42	510	217¾	211⅝	215¼—	¾
		C						
29¾	24⅝	CabCF 2.19e	11	16	24⅝	24⅝	24¾	
40¼	24⅝	CabolCp .84	7	189	25⅝	24½	25⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6	Cadence Ind	5	46	6	5⅛	6	
5½	3⅞	Caesars Wrl	6	60	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
7½	4	Cal Financ	5	130	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅝
13	9⅝	CallahM .34t	24	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
32	28	CamB 2.71e	10	3	29	28¾	28¾—	⅛
64¾	35⅛	CampR .52a	44	46	60⅝	59	57⅞—	1⅛
35	30¼	CampS 1.18	14	47	30½	30	30¼—	⅜
6⅛	4⅞	Cdn Brew	24	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19¾	15⅝	CdnPac .70e	13	102	17⅝	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
62⅛	45¾	CapCty Bdg	19	71	46½	45½	46 —	⅝
31⅝	23⅝	CapHald .26	18	70	25½	23¾	25½+	1⅛
73¼	58¼	Carbrn 1.60	12	31	59⅝	59	59 —	½
25	19¾	Carlisle .42	9	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
72	67	CaroC&Oh 5		2150	68	67	68	
14⅝	10	CaroFrg .36	7	14	10⅛	10	10	
30⅞	24	CaroPw 1.52	8	55	25¾	25	25⅛+	⅛
25¾	21⅝	CarpTech 1	7	32	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛—	⅜
30¼	18¼	CarrlrCp .43	13	324	19⅝	18½	18½—	½
39¼	36½	Carr pf 2.25		z18	36	36	36 —	½
18⅝	15⅛	CarrGl 1.27e		3	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
27⅛	16	CartWa .40a	11	68	16¾	16⅛	16⅛—	½
17⅝	13⅝	CastleC .60b	9	67	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
70⅝	60½	CaterTl 1.50	15	229	62⅝	61¼	61½—	¾
6⅝	3½	Cavngh Cm	4	34	3⅝	3½	3½—	½
4⅝	2¾	CCI Corp		33	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
15	10⅜	CCI Cp pf		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
26½	17⅜	CecoCp .97	6	43	17¾	16½	16½—	1½
42½	28¼	Celanese 2	9	188	33⅞	32½	32¾—	⅝
58⅞	56¼	Celn pfA4.50		3	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛+	⅛
23⅝	14	CencoInc .20	11	151	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
28¾	12	Centex .06e	13	78	13¼	12¾	13 +	½
24⅝	22⅞	CenHud 1.60	7	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25⅛	21¾	CenIllLt 1.60	10	279	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
65½	60	CnILt pf4.50		z10	61	61	61 —	1
19⅞	16	CenIPS 1.20	11	39	16⅛	16	16⅛	
25	21⅞	CenLaE 1.08	12	6	22⅛	21¾	21¾—	⅝
18⅝	17	CeMPw 1.26	9	16	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅛
53	43⅝	CenSoW 2.14	12	762	44⅝	43	43½—	⅝
29½	25⅞	Cent Soya 1	9	28	26¾	26	26 —	¼
24⅛	20⅞	CenTlUt .96	12	52	21⅝	21½	21½—	¼
16⅞	14	Certo .40a	6	18	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
22¾	14	Cert-teed .50	8	144	18⅝	17¾	18⅛—	½
34⅝	32	Cessna .80	9	50	24¼	23⅝	24	
2⅝	1½	Chadbrn Inc		19	1⅝	1½	1½	
23	16¼	ChmpInl .84	9	137	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
24	16¾	ChmI pf1.20		137	20½	20	20½+	½
46½	34	Champ 1.28	12	29	42¾	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
14¼	13⅞	ChamSpk wi		18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
35⅝	30⅛	Chartr NY 2	8	24	31½	30⅞	31 +	⅜
12	18	ChaseFd .72		26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
60¼	42⅝	ChasManh 2	9	154	43½	43⅛	43⅜	⅛
70	50¼	ChesT 4.95e	11	41	55⅝	54⅞	55⅝+	⅝
13⅞	8⅝	Chelsea .30	5	5	8¾	8½	8½—	¼
22	16⅝	Chemetn .80	8	16	17⅝	17	17 —	½
54¼	44½	ChmNY 2.88	10	215	46⅝	45⅛	45⅞—	⅛
38	33½	ChesVa 1.60	10	4	33¾	33¾	33¾+	¼
54¼	44¼	ChsOh 2.35e	6	30	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	
92	76½	Chsbgh 1.12	33	172	77⅝	76¾	75¾—	⅝
8¾	5½	ChiMllw Cp		27	8	7⅝	7⅝	
17¼	12¼	Chi Mllw pf		10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
45⅞	33	ChiPneuT 2	12	24	35⅝	35	35⅝—	⅝
26¾	12	ChRI ct UP		4	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅝
26½	12⅝	ChRI ct NW		9	13	12⅝	13	
7	5¼	ChkFull .20r	18	22	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
6⅝	4⅛	Chris Craft	54	40	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
23⅛	19½	ChrisCF pf 2		1	21	21	21	
15	12⅝	ChCft pf.20b		20	14⅛	14	14 +	⅛
11⅝	10	ChrsCft pf 1		2	10	10	10	
20⅞	14⅝	Chromal .60	7	53	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+¼
85	70½	Chroma pf 5		1	72½	72½	72½+	1
44¼	31½	Chryslr 1.40	6	1390	32⅝	30½	32¼+	⅛
18½	11⅞	Chrysler wt		188	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
25	21½	Cl Mtg 2.65e	9	67	22¼	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
22⅞	19⅝	CinBell 1.30	9	5	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
25⅛	22¾	CinnGE 1.64	9	38	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
44¼	33¼	CinMila 1.40	31	10	34½	34¼	34½	
49¼	38⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	10	61	42¾	42	42⅛	
53⅞	44⅞	CitiesSv 2.20	11	x189	48¼	47¼	47¼	
39⅝	32⅝	CitzSo 2.76a	12	50	36½	35½	35⅝	
16	11¼	CityInvst .54	4	346	11½	11	11⅛	
4⅞	2¼	City Inv wt		36	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
30½	25⅞	CityIn pf B2		32	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	
33½	27	CityIn pf1.31		2	24	24	24	
7⅝	5⅝	City Strs2	18	19	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
55	43½	Clark E 1.50	12	28	44¾	44	44¼	
28⅞	18¼	Clark Oil .40	19	60	23¼	21⅛	22¼	
11	5½	CLC Am	5	84	6⅛	5¾	6	
65	56½	ClevClif 1.92	11	12	61½	60¾	61⅛	
37⅞	33¼	ClvElIll 2.32	10	17	34	33¾	33¾	
53	31½	ClaroxCo .52	26	597	35	30	30⅝	
19⅝	12½	CluetPea .90	9	26	13	12⅞	12⅞	
15¾	12⅛	CluettP pf 1		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
91⅞	31½	CMIInv Cp	16	50	32¾	31	31⅝	
20⅝	14	CNA Fin .54	6	797	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
26⅛	19	CNA pfA1.1		153	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
35½	15¼	CoastSl Gas	8	318	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	
42	28⅛	CstSG pf1.83		21	30⅛	29¾	29¾	
40¾	22⅞	CstSG pf1.19		14	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	
150	124⅛	CocaCol 1.70	42	126	137½	136¼	136½	
25⅛	18¾	CocaBtlg .34	23	72	19⅞	19	19¼	
26⅛	14⅛	ColdwBk .28	7	8	14⅝	14¼	14½	
27½	11⅛	Colecoin .06	19	51	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
100	89½	ColgPal 1.51	23	362	94⅞	93¼	94¼	
32⅛	31⅝	CalPalm wi		6	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	
10⅞	11¼	CallinAlk .56	8	3499	12	10⅞	11¼	
20⅛	12⅝	Collins Fd	14	54	12⅛	12⅛	13	
25⅞	17⅝	Collins Rad		33	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	
68	42	ColPerm .20	39	232	45⅛	45¼	45⅛	
22¼	16¼	ColonSl 1.04	8	18	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
22⅞	16¼	Coll Ind .73	8	22	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
22¼	19¾	Colt I pf1.60		1	21	21	21	
52	36⅞	CBS 1.46	12	165	38¼	37¼	37⅝	
33½	27⅛	ColGas 1.90	9	59	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
9⅞	4⅝	Colum Pict	12	70	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
29	26½	CalSOh 1.92	9	31	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
69	49⅝	CombE 1.51	17	149	65¼	64½	65⅛	
19⅞	14	CamlSol .40	17	42	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅝	31⅞	ComwE 2.30	10	209	33	32⅝	32⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	ComE A wt		11	10¾	10¾	10¾	
12⅛	10⅝	ComEdB wt		22	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
97½	96¼	ComE pf7.24		52	97½	97½	97½	
27⅝	26½	CommwE pf 2		7	26⅝	26½	26½	
26⅝	25¼	KomE pf1.90		4	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
24¼	21	ComE pf1.42		2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
10¼	6½	ComwO .18t	86	496	9⅛	8¼	8⅝	
22⅞	18½	ComO pf1.72		x27	22⅛	21¾	22	
5½	2¼	Comput Scl		74	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
64½	44⅝	Comsal .56	18	62	46¾	45⅝	46¼	
17⅞	14½	ConAgr .50b	0	7	15⅞	15½	15½	

(Continued on Page 10)

BEAR STEARNS

We take pleasure
in announcing

New General Partners:

A. Richard Benedek—*Arbitrage*
Livio M. Borghese—*Syndicate*
James E. Cayne—*Retail Sales*
Arthur J. Crames—*Institutional Sales*
Georges de la Villeon—*International—Paris*
Larry H. Friend—*Institutional Sales—Los Angeles*
Irving M. Geszel—*Research*
Carleton A. Holstrom—*Corporate Finance*
Edwin A. Levy—*Retail Sales*
Sydney S. Netreba—*Research*
Joel H. Safriet—*Municipals*
Glen A. Tobias—*Corporate Finance*
Winslow G. Tuttle—*Member, N.Y.S.E., Inc.*

New Limited Partners:

Thomas R. Anderson—*Municipals*
Denis P. Coleman, Jr.—*Municipals*
David B. Cranston—*Institutional Sales—San Francisco*
Eugene B. Deveney—*Block Trading*
Kenneth L. Edlow—*Arbitrage*
Michael J. Friedlander—*Retail Sales*
Robert E. Golden—*Research*
M. David Hyman—*Legal and Compliance*
Gilbert E. Matthews—*Corporate Finance*
George R. Roberts—*Corporate Finance—San Francisco*
Otto J. Scherzinger—*International—Geneva*
Richard H. Sigel—*Institutional Sales—Chicago*
Andreas H. Sirks—*International—Amsterdam*
Daniel J. Slott—*Fixed Income*
Reynolds Springborn—*Institutional Sales*
Alan W. Tarter—*Over-the-Counter*
John E. Telling—*Fixed Income*
Mark R. Theran—*Retail Sales*
Stephen S. Weisglass—*Retail Sales*

In addition, we announce that
Joseph F. Patten
Theodore P. Rosenfeld
formerly General Partners
have become Limited Partners

Bear, Stearns & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
One Wall Street
New York, N.Y. 10005
Chicago/Los Angeles/San Francisco
Dallas/Amsterdam/Geneva/Paris

Effective May 1, 1973

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	82.70
Albert Heijn	158
Algembank	279
Amrobank	83.10
A'dam	265.50
Fokker	40.10
Heineken	309.50
H.V.A.	102.50
Holland-Am	260
Hoogovens	82
K.L.M.	110.50
Philips new	56.30
Robeco	249.50
Rolinco	163.50
Royal Dutch	125.20
Unilever	160.70
Van Ommer	351
Ver.Mach	174.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.47
Anglo-Amin	£39
BarclayBank	0.60
BeechamGr	2.67
BICC	1.55
Boots	2.52
Bowater	2.02
Brit.AmTob	2.48
Brit.Oxyg	0.74
Brit.Pet	5.71
BLMC	0.75
Burmah	4.76
Cadbury Schw	0.83½
Chartered	2.22
Courtaulds	1.50
Deggafont	0.08
DeBeerO	0.39
Decca Rec	3.50
Distillers	1.57½
Dunlop	1.15
El Musfind	1.47
FreeStGed	7.70
GEC	1.33
GKN	3.56
GlaxoGr	3.80
GtUnt St(A)	2.44
Guinness	1.47
Hawker-Sidd	4.36
Hudson-Bay	9.00
ImpChem	2.78
Impa	0.93
Mar&Spen	2.59
MetalBox	2.66
Nichols	0.73
Plessey	1.36
RandMines	2.35
Rank Org (A)	4.14
RoyalDutch	£19
R.T.Z.	2.37
Shell	5.56
Thorn (A)	2.87
Tube Invest	4.58
Union Cor	3.22
Vickers	1.27
War L3½	£34 3/16
West Deep	6.57
West Drief	£35¼
West Hold	£83¼
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.89
ZCI	0.63

Tokyo Exchange

May 1, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	320	Matsu El Wks	718
Canon Camera	276	Mits. Hvy Ind.	188
Dai Nip. Print.	872	Mitsubi Corp.	426
Fuji Bank	578	Mitsui Co.	465
Fuji Photo	370	Mitsukoshi	625
Hitachi	205	Nippon Elec.	203
Honda Motor	700	Sharp	323
C. Itoh	080	Shiseido	1,080
Jap. Air Lines	2,360	Sony Corp.	4,120
Kansai El. P	914	Sumitomo Bk	590
Kao Soap	457	Taisho Marine	435
Kirin Brewery	418	Takeda Chem.	580
Komatsu	315	Teijin	250
Kubota I Wks	380	Tokyo Marine	802
Matsu E Ind.	751	Toray	212
		Toyota Motor	680

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

April 30, 1973

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 6¼-81	98	99
Am.Brands 8-81	99¼	100¼
Anglo-Am 7½-87	94	95
Amax 8-76	99½	100½
Amax 8¾-84	101¼	102¼
ASEA 8½-86	99½	100½
Ashland 8-87	98½	100½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	98	99
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100	102
Barclay 8¼-86	101	102
Beecham 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
BICC 7¾-87	95¼	96¼
Borg Warn 8-79	99	100
Borregaard 8¾-86	100	101
CN PTT 8-83	99½	100¼
Carlsberg 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
Carrier 8-87	98¾	99¾
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
C.F.E. 8-87	96¾	97¾
Com Union	100⅛	101½
Cont Oil 7-80	95	96
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101	102
Copen City 8-84	98	99½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	95	96
Copen Tel 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Corning 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Cut Ham 8-87	98¼	99¼
Denmark 8-82	102	103
Denmark 7½-90	94½	95½
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	99¼	100¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	101	102
E.I.B. 7½-84	99	100¼
E.I.B. 8½-86	105½	106½
E.I.B. 7½-90	99½	100½
Esso 7½-76	98¼	99¼
Esso 8-85 Hov	100	101
Escom 8½-86	99	100
FinMrgBk 8¼-86	99	100
Ford 8-81	100	101
GenMills 8-86	99	100
GenMot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
GenMot 8¾-86	105½	106½
Grangex 8½-89	99¼	100¼
Gmiler 8¾-86	103¼	101¼
GTE 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Guar Roy 8-87	97½	98½
Hess 8-78	99½	100½
Hess 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Hambros 7¾-87	98	99
Helsinki 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Hill Samuel 8½-86	100	101
Iceland 8-87	96½	97¼
I.C.I. 7½-92	94½	95½
I.N.I. 8-87	96¼	97¼
Ireland 8¼-89	97	98
I.S.E. 8¼-86	100	101
Intl Util 8¼-82	99¾	100¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Klein Ben 8¼-87	100	101
Lyons 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Metro Est 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Monsanto 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
Mount Isa 8¾-86	100	101
Newfoundld 8½-86	100	101
Nickel (Le) 9-86	101½	102½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	94	95
Ontario 8¼-86	100	101
Oslo 8¼-86	99	100
Otis Elv 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
OwensCorn 9-86	104½	105½
Pekema 8¾-85	100	101
Pennwalt 8-85	98¾	99¾
Petronor 8½-86	98¾	99¾
PhilMorris 8-70	100	101
PhilMorris 8½-85	103	104
Plessey 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100½	101½
Queensld 8½-86	99	100
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
Rank 8¾-86	102	103
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
S.A.S 8-83	99	100
Scott 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	95½	96½
Sth Africa 8-87	96¼	97¼
Sybron 8-87	98½	99½
Textron 7¾-87	94¾	95¾
Transamer 8½-86	99½	100½
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 8-84	99¼	100¼
Transocean 7½-87	94½	95½
T.R.W. 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
Union Oil 7-79	94½	95½
Union Oil 7½-87	95½	96½
Utah 8-87	98	99
Volvo 8-87	99	100
Wellcome 8½-87	99¼	100¼
Will Glyn 8½-87	100	101

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	69½	70½
AmMed 5½-92	71	73
Amexco 4¾-87	104	105
Am Mot 6-92	110½	112
Amoco 5½-84	119	120
Apco 6-89	82	83
Alusuisse 4¾-87	87½	89½
Amer Can 4¾-88	78	79
Am Tob 5¼-88	112	114½
Ashland 5-88	96	97
BroadHale 4¾-87	100	101
Chevron 5-88	137	138
Chesebg 6¼-64	142	144
Chrysler 4¾-88	75½	76½
Chrysler 5-88	84	85
Cont Tel 5½-88	100	101
Cumminsin 6¼-86	97	98
Dart Ind 4¾-87	107	108
EastKodak 4½-88	142	143½
Fedders 5-92	74	75
Fed Dept 4½-85	110	112
Firestone 5-88	95¼	97¼
Ford 5-85	98	99
Ford 6-86	105	106
GenElec 4¼-85	107¼	108¼
GenElec 4¼-87	100	101
Gen Foods 4⅞-82	90	91
mnShap 5½-87	113	—
Gillette 4¾-87	95½	96½
Halliburt 4½-87	122	123½
Honeywell 5-83	110	112
Honeywell 6-86	137½	139½
I.S.E. 5-88	88	89
I.S.E. 6½-89	97¾	98¾
J Logan 4¾-63	91	92
LTV 5-88	51½	53
MarMidland 5-88	95½	95½
Mass Mut 6¼-87	92	92
Miles 4¾-93	100	101
Morgan JP 4¾-87	109	110
Motorola 4½-83	123	124½
Murphy Oil 5-89	114½	115½
Nabisco 5¾-88	107	108
Owens Ill 4½-87	95½	99½
PanAm 5¼-88	67	70
Penney JC 4½-87	104¾	105¾
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	121½	123
R.C.A. 5-88	94½	95½
Revlon 4¾-83	102	104
Revlon 4¾-87	96	97
Reynolds M 5-88	72	73
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	101½	102½
Texaco 4½-88	102¼	103½
20th Cent 5-87	60	61
UnCarb 4¾-82	96	97
WardFd 5¼-88	53	60
WomLam 4½-87	119	120

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Monday	98.86	94.82	124.46
Previous	98.87	94.86	125.66

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam.	142.1	142.8	144.2
Brussels	Closed	*166.87	166.86
Frankfurt.	Closed	145.84	156.21
London 30.	465.9	463.7	509.5
London 500.	194.20	193.72	217.35
Milan	Closed	117.33	118.17
Paris	Closed	*112.0	112.5
Sydney	521.40	528.08	667.27
Tokyo (n).	353.30	354.18	432.48
Tokyo (o.)	4504.65	4598.47	5359.74
Zurich	Closed	*367.1	418.8

(n) New. (a) Old. * April 27

Eurodollars

May 1, 1973

	Bid	Ask
7 Day Fix	7 5/8	7 3/4
One Month	7 7/8	8
3 Months	8 5/16	8 7/16
6 Months	8 7/16	8 9/16
One Year	8 3/8	8 1/2

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS SINCE

NATIONAL DISTILLERS AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors has declai quarterly dividend of 22½¢ per s on the outstanding Common St payable on June 1, 1973 to st holders of record on May 11, 1 The transfer books will not close

April 26, 1973

RAMSEY E. JOSLIN,
Vice President-Financial

NDCC
DIVISIONS NATIONAL DISTILLERS PROD
U.S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
BRIDGEPORT BRASS CO.
ALMADEN VINEYARDS, INC.
TEXTILE

HAWKER SIDDELEY

The 1972 *Annual Report*, which will be posted to shareholders on 25th May, 1973, will include the following comments in the Directors' Report:—

Trading Results

The total Group net profit for 1972, after taxation and minority interests, amounts to £18.6m (1971: £12.4m), which comprises:—

	1972 £m	1971 £m
Group excluding Hawker Siddeley Canada	17.8	11.9
Hawker Siddeley Canada	0.8	0.5
	18.6	12.4

of which £6.6m (1971: £7.1m) is dealt with in the accounts of the parent company, Hawker Siddeley Group Limited.

Trading profits of the Group excluding Hawker Siddeley Canada amount to £30.6m (1971: £24.7m), which are analysed as follows:—

	1972 £m	1971 £m
Aerospace engineering	15.6	11.0
Electrical engineering	8.4	7.8
Mechanical engineering and Metals	6.6	5.9
	30.6	24.7

Extraordinary Items

Foreign exchange adjustments which followed the floating of Sterling in June 1972 have resulted in a change in the Sterling equivalent of the book amount of the overseas interests of the Group. This is the main factor giving rise to the net profit of £4.0m included in the profit and loss account as a separate item not forming part of the trading results for 1972.

Financing

Bank loans and overdrafts of the Group excluding Hawker Siddeley Canada amounted to £17.1m at 31st December, 1972 (1971: £15.9m) and balances on short term deposit and in hand amounted to £45.7m (1971: £13.2m). Net balances in hand accordingly amounted to £28.6m at 31st December, 1972 (1971: borrowing £2.7m).

Net bank borrowings of Hawker Siddeley Canada were £6.8m at 31st December, 1972 (1971: £3.6m).

Comments

The major features shown by the Group Accounts for 1972 are a substantial increase in net profit and a marked increase in liquidity. The aerospace, electrical and mechanical sectors, as well as Hawker Siddeley Canada, have each contributed to these improvements, although the more dominant change this year has come from the aerospace side.

In geographical terms, better results have come from most of our operating areas, with the exception of Australia, where we encountered problems which are now responding to the treatment applied to them in a somewhat improving economic climate.

Demand for most of our industrial products, both in the home and export markets, improved throughout the year after a relatively dull beginning. This trend continues. There has been an improvement in the world demand for aerospace products.

The year saw considerable activity in preparing for the new situation following the U.K. entry to the European Economic Community, from which we hope to obtain advantage.

The Group's programme of investment, particularly in machine tools and facility extensions, is higher than it has ever been. Activity has been at a high level in research, new project studies and new product development.

It is difficult to make any reliable assessment of the effects upon business within the U.K. to be expected from the Government's counter-inflation programme, but subject to this, with order books running at a high level, and a substantial volume of overseas sales, the outlook for 1973 is sound.

Financial Highlights

	1972 £m	1971 £m
1. Sales		
Group excluding Hawker Siddeley Canada	381	410
Hawker Siddeley Canada	85	62
	466	472
2. Direct Exports (included in Sales)	103	95
3. Profit after Taxation and minority interests		
Group excluding Hawker Siddeley Canada	17.8	11.9
Hawker Siddeley Canada	0.8	0.5
Net profit attributable to the shareholders	18.6	12.4
4. Earnings per Ordinary Share	38.2p	25.2p
5. Dividend per Ordinary Share		
Interim	7p gross	6p gross
Recommended final	*6.125p net	9p gross

*Substantial changes in corporation tax have been introduced in April 1973. Includio the imputed tax credit which now applies, the recommended final dividend per share i equivalent to a gross dividend of 8.75p per share making a total equivalent gros distribution of 15.75p per share for 1972, compared with 15p per share for 1971. This is the maximum permitted under Stage II of the Government's programme for th control of inflation.

HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP LIMITE

18, St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LJ 01-930 6177

For a copy of the Annual Report please apply after 25th May to the Secretary.

Annual General Meeting—The Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London, W1A 2HJ, 20th June, 1973 at 12 noon.

هكذا من الأصل

مصورة عن الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1973

s Abstain idding for s-Royce

e Price Set k Exceeded

N, May 1 (AP-DJ).— t of unwanted foreign of Rolls-Royce Motors e cars have long been of national pride, was minated today when it nced that no foreigners itted bids in a public the concern.

or Rolls-Royce were the presence of a blic in the offices of thschild & Sons Ltd., ant bank that is advis- iquidators of the prop- the bankrupt Rolls- l.

ild said that the undis- erve price placed on the any had been exceeded. firm did not announce nts of any of the bids. d: "No tenders receiv- from persons or corpora- ident outside the United ." Neither were any elved from British per- concerns representing interests, a spokesman

ically, foreign concerns owed to bid for Rolls- and a number of non- groups had earlier ex- interest in the company, g to the receiver, Rupert n.

er, any foreign bidder ave faced a formidable because it probably ot have been allowed to name and trademarks -Royce. These symbols ot to Rolls-Royce Motors Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., ernment-owned concern quired the gas turbine divisions of Rolls-Royce en the company went ceivership in February

an agreement between oyce Motors and Rolls- 1971), the privilege of us- symbols may be with- if Rolls-Royce Motors under foreign ownership. close to the companies clear that such a with- wes a likelihood, rather st a possibility, in those ances.

ext step in the auction s for Rothschild to decide to advise acceptance of est bid or to recommend ares of the company be floated in order to obtain price. An announcement hschild and the receiver b course has been chosen made by Friday.

er the bank nor the has stated publicly what being sought for Rolls- Motors, but some observers mentioned a figure of lion.

company, which makes a f engines as well as cars, d recently that its pre- fit in 1973 would amount million, up from £4.02 mil- 1972.

ee-Year Float led Possible U.K. Official

DON, May 1 (AP-DJ).— has joined West Germany, and the United States in ing a lengthy period of cur- floating to a hurried re- f the international mon- ystem.

rding to a highly placed official, the practical ns of returning to a sys- fixed but adjustable cur- parities are presently too

ead, he expects currencies t for perhaps another three efore the monetary system hauled. Even then, mon- eform could feature man- floating rates rather than currencies, gold, special g rights and other instru- needed to support a fixed- ystem, he asserts.

views follow reports from Tokyo and Washington officials there are pleased the way currencies have loating.

British official said that tatus of dollars and gold ented a problem that had resolved before a return to rates. He asserted that so dollars are held by central outside the United States hey would be reluctant to supporting the dollar in n exchange markets soon.

official price of gold is too relation to the open mar- ice for central banks to use a means of settlement, he ded.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GAF Files Suit Against Kodak

GAF Corp. has filed an anti-trust suit against Eastman Kodak asking that Eastman be divided into 10 separate businesses and that the trademark "Kodak" be dedicated to the public. GAF says it is also seeking treble damages. Its complaint alleges that Eastman has monopolized production and sale of photographic supplies, restrained trade, foreclosed competitors, made illegal acquisitions and engaged in various other unlawful acts and practices. GAF is the last competitor of Eastman in the domestic manufacture of amateur photographic film.

IBM Sees Higher Shipments in 1973

International Business Machines chairman Frank T. Cary told the company's annual meeting that shipments of the company's data processing equipment for 1973 "are expected to be at a high level." Mr. Cary said customer acceptance of IBM's system/370 product line is "excellent" and that the company's small computer system/3 "is on its way to becoming the most popular computer system in IBM's history." He said he is optimistic about the world market place for 1973, and that "we expect relatively strong economic conditions in virtually all major countries." Meanwhile, IBM shareholders approved a 5-for-4 stock split to be distributed May 25 to holders of record May 10.

German Chemical Orders Drop

The 14 percent sales growth of the West German chemical industry in the first quarter will not be maintained for all 1973, Paul Ungerer, executive of the chemical industry federation, reports. Speaking at the Hannover trade fair, Mr. Ungerer declined to predict the average sales growth for 1973, but conceded that it would top last year's growth of 6 percent to 56 billion marks. Mr. Ungerer pointed out that the increase in foreign sales and exports was about 18 percent during the first quarter, appreciably higher than domestic sales growth. The order inflow was very strong during the first quarter, with an average increase of 27 percent for foreign orders and 16 percent for domestic orders, Mr. Ungerer said. However, he noted that the strong increase in foreign orders, especially in January, was largely due to speculative orders in anticipation of the currency exchange rates readjustment that came in February. The order inflow increase has now declined to its average level of about 12 percent on an overall basis, Mr. Ungerer added.

Harvester Output Disrupted in U.K.

International Harvester will concentrate investments in European continental plants rather than in Britain, Brooks McCormick, president and chief executive officer, says. Frequent labor disputes are disrupting component deliveries to Harvester factories in Britain, thus delaying shipments of Harvester products, he notes. "We are getting complaints from our customers around the world," he explained. "We could be selling 30 percent more from our British factories were it not for these constant disruptions. These lead to broken promises to our customers insofar as deliveries of our tractors and equipment are concerned." Harvester is experiencing a record year. "Worldwide, our sales are running 25 percent ahead of last year and our profits are up more than that," Mr. McCormick says.

But Economists Predict Slowdown

U.S. Firms' Profits Said to Soar 28 Percent

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP-DJ). —U.S. corporate net profits surged 27.6 percent in the first quarter and businessmen generally expect the sharp rise in earnings to continue at least through the remainder of the year.

This emerges from a tabulation of earnings reports from 655 companies and interviews with corporate officials and securities analysts.

But business economists are far more cautious than businessmen. The economists agree that year-to-year gains in profits will continue through 1973, but they see the gains becoming progressively smaller. And a few see the gains turning into declines by 1974.

These economists also note that the first-quarter figures, as well as the earning statistics for 1972, are not as marvelous as they first appear. Adjusted for inflation, profits still have not returned to the levels of the mid-1960s, and profit margins still are not far above their post-World War II lows.

"Despite all the talk about booming profits, the last two years of rapid recovery in corporate profits will soon be coming to a close," says Richard Scott-Ram, vice-president and chief economist of the brokerage firm of Dupont Glore Forgan. "The surge in profits in the first quarter will turn out to be the final fling for profit power."

Gains Shrinking

"When year-to-year gains start shrinking, they can easily slip into actual declines," says George Cline Smith, chairman of the economic consulting firm of MacKay-Shield Economics.

Corporate profits, after taxes, came to $53 billion last year, a 15.5 percent increase from 1971 and well above the previous record of $50 billion in 1966. Last year's earnings, however, amounted to less than 5 percent of the gross national product. The 1966 profits were close to 7 percent of GNP. In this year's first quarter, the profits share was still under 5 percent.

The economists' forecasts come with no guarantee of accuracy, of course. Corporate earnings are always difficult to predict and, in the current uncertainty over inflation, controls and other matters, the outlook has been especially blurry. Last November, with 1972 nearly over, a score of economists forecast on the average that earnings for the year would rise 16.5 percent. The actual figure was a full percentage point lower, and several economists were much farther off the mark.

A similar group of business economists now predict, on the average, that after-tax earnings this year will rise about 14 percent from 1972. At this uncertain point in U.S. economic history, though, the individual forecasts vary widely. They range from a high of 20 percent to a low of 10 percent.

In a related development today, Treasury Secretary George Shultz said that new estimates show that pre-tax corporate earnings will reach about $115.7 billion this calendar year, up from the $108 billion estimated only three months ago and well ahead of the $94.3 billion last year.

Mr. Shultz told the House Ways and Means Committee that these increases were due to the surging economy.

Congress Passes, Nixon Signs Wage-Price Extension Bill

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT). —With the reluctant support of the administration, both houses of Congress approved yesterday and sent to the White House a compromise bill extending for another year President Nixon's authority to regulate wages and prices.

President Nixon signed the bill into law last night, just after making a nationwide television and radio speech. The existing law was scheduled to expire at midnight last night.

The vote in the House was 267 to 115, a larger margin for passage than appeared likely before the Easter recess. The voice vote in the Senate was unrecorded.

Voting for the bill in the House were 153 Democrats and 114 Republicans. Opposed were 58 Democrats and 57 Republicans.

Mr. Nixon had sought a simple one-year extension of the act, but with the public frustrated over sharp price increases in recent months, proponents of stiffer controls and relief for low-income families managed to include in the bill several provisions initially opposed by the administration.

One such provision increased to 35.2 million from 16.3 million the number of workers exempt from the government's standards for noninflationary pay increases.

The bill did so by raising the maximum wage for such exemption to $3.50 an hour from $2.75.

Another provision disliked by the administration requires public disclosure of some information on costs and profits by big corporations that raise prices by more than 1.5 percent a year.

The measure approved was the version reported by a joint conference committee on April 18, following initial passage in the two chambers of disparate bills. Administration strategists, fearful that the basic authority might expire, recommended adoption despite the disliked provisions.

The path to a House vote had been cleared by an anti-climactic voice vote in the Senate.

The measure approved yesterday also gave the President authority to allocate crude oil and petroleum products in the event of regional shortages. This Senate-sponsored provision was intended to ameliorate shortages in regions distant from oil fields, notably the Northeast and upper Midwest.

Watergate May Curb Nixon's Trade Powers

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—A high administration official conceded today that the Watergate affair "will have an impact" on President Nixon's proposed Trade Reform Act of 1973.

William D. Eberle, the special representative for trade negotiations, said in answers to questions after a National Press Club speech that "the Watergate obviously will be used as an excuse to stir up questions of how much authority should be given the President."

But he expressed the hope that since the administration's intention is to see that the Watergate question is "properly resolved," the impact of the affair "will be held to a minimum."

U.S. Upsurge Attested by New Statistics

Machine Tool Orders Hit Quarterly Record

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—Attesting to the strong upsurge in industrial activity, two major economic indicators—new orders for machine tools and the rate of contracting for new construction—set records during the first quarter.

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend that the quarterly total of $632 million worth of orders was the highest since the association began publishing combined cutting and forming machine statistics in 1956.

Orders in March totaled $247.5 million, up 22 percent from February's $209.9 million and more than double the $119.1 million of the year-earlier period.

At the same time, the F.W. Dodge division of the McGraw-Hill Information Systems company said continued gains in contracts for new construction during March lifted the Dodge index to new monthly and quarterly highs.

Tool Shipments

The machine builders group said machine tool shipments in March increased by 20 percent over the preceding month, to $134.2 million. This set a new post-recession high for the industry. Quarterly shipments improved by 54 percent over the 1972 period, to $330.6 million.

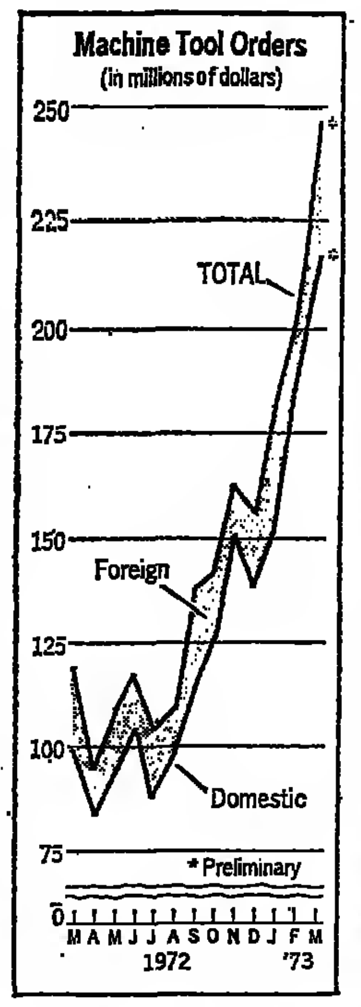
During the first quarter, industry backlogs increased by 31 percent to a total of $1.3 billion, a level that was previously reached in September, 1969.

The Dodge report said March contracts for future construction work totaled $8.6 billion, or 19 percent higher than March, 1972. This brought the first-quarter total this year to a record $22.3 billion, unadjusted.

Marking its third consecutive monthly gain, the seasonally-adjusted Dodge index of construction contract value climbed to a new high of 193 in March. The index averaged 188 for the quarter. During the full year 1972 the Dodge index averaged 165.

Factory Orders Surge

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders advanced by a sharp 2.8 percent in March, the Commerce Department reported today.



The March order inflow increased to a seasonally-adjusted $73.04 billion from an upward-revised $71.04 billion in February, when new bookings rose 1.7 percent. The February increase previously had been put at 1.4 percent.

Bookings for durable goods paced the March increase, climbing 3.6 percent to an adjusted $41.52 billion. This was a much sharper gain than February's 1.7 percent advance and was much stronger than the 2.2 percent rise estimated in a preliminary report two weeks ago.

March orders for nondurable goods rose 1.6 percent to an adjusted $31.52 billion from $30.96 billion a month earlier, when orders were up 1.7 percent.

The increase in durable goods orders was due primarily to an $835 million boost in bookings for the primary metals industries, a $365 million increase for nonelectrical machinery and a $344 million advance for shipbuilding and railroad equipment.

Manufacturers' shipments rose only 0.9 percent in March to an adjusted $69.78 billion after a 1.2 percent gain in February.

Company Reports

Boeing

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	630.8	740.8
Profits (millions)..	10.69	8.95
Per Share	0.49	0.41

Ford

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	6,100.0	4,800.0
Profits (millions)..	361.0	252.0
Per Share (Diluted)	3.37	2.36

LTV

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	985.1	790.3
Profits (millions)..	6.82	0.4
Per Share	0.94	—0.04

Goodyear

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	1,060.0	919.0
Profits (millions)..	45.3	38.7
Per Share	0.62	0.53

McDonnell Douglas

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	816.3	587.4
Profits (millions)..	34.3	21.7
Per Share	1.08	0.69

Delta Air Lines

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	267.3	231.6
Profits (millions)..	13.9	6.2
Per Share	0.70	0.41
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	763.5	658.6
Profits (millions)..	45.2	20.5
Per Share	2.27	1.04

Castle & Cooke

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	133.3	130.1
Profits (millions)..	5.2	6.0
Per Share	0.40	0.47

Stocks Plunge, Rally On Nixon Speech News

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—A sharp decline in the stock market was arrested today when the White House announced that President Nixon would make a statement tomorrow on the economy after a meeting with his economic advisers.

The market opened with a gain, but then began sliding and appeared headed for another sizable loss. The Dow Jones industrial average was off 13.02 at 1 o'clock, but suddenly began rebounding and eventually closed down only 0.22 at 921.21.

The New York Stock Exchange's composite index finished with a gain of 0.03 at 56.76, but declining stocks outnumbered gainers, 749 to 643. Volume totaled 15.38 million shares, up from yesterday's moderate 14.83 million.

Shortly after 1:30 p.m., news wires reported the President's plans for a statement on the economy. Last night he signed the economic stabilization act, providing for a one-year extension of his authority to control wages and prices.

Meanwhile, George Shultz, the secretary of the Treasury, disclosed in Washington that the estimates of pretax corporate earnings for this year had been revised sharply upward to a record $115.7 billion.

Since earnings are supposed to be the chief determinant of stock prices, the news was encouraging to investors. At the same time, however, the new estimates raised questions about whether the economy was overheating.

Heavily traded Collins & Aikman dipped 1/4 to 11 3/4 on around 350,000 shares, big block trading accounting for the bulk of the volume.

Consolidated Freightways sagged 1 1/2 to 13 1/2, but Far West Financial gained 1 to 8 1/4. The latter declared a 5 percent stock dividend.

A.H. Robbins, which lost 5 1/2 yesterday, recouped part of the loss, adding a point to 60 1/2.

Sperry Rand dipped 1/2 to 38 despite improved earnings. Eastman Kodak gained 1 1/4 to 134 3/4, while Liggett & Myers surrendered a point to 40 7/8.

Ford lost 3/8 to 61. Late yesterday, the car maker reported higher first-quarter earnings. General Motors was unchanged at 71 3/8, but Chrysler rose 1/8 to 32 1/4.

Eastman Kodak—sometimes a mover with the glamour stocks—advanced 1 1/4 to 134 3/4 after trading as low as 131 3/4. Kodak is one of the Dow Jones 30 industrials.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.07 to 23.42. Declines led advances, 534 to 310. Turnover was 2.84 million shares, down from 3.10 million yesterday.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ). — The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

April 27, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)..	2.488	2.4885	—4.51
Belg. fr. (A)...	—	40.235	
Belg. fr. (B)...	40.262	40.256	+11.19
Deutsche mark.	2.8358	2.838	+13.57
Danc. krone.....	6.2445	6.243	+11.75
Escudo	25.38	25.75	
Fr. fr. (A)......	4.565	4.5683	
Fr. fr. (B)......	4.5623	4.5683	+12.33
Guilder........	2.96	—	+9.61
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)........	595.4	595	
Lira (B)........	588.2	591	—1.55
Peseta..........	58.014	58.048	
Schilling.......	20.67	20.765	+12.54
Sw krona.......	4.5204	4.5253	+6.41
Swiss franc.....	3.2393	3.2400	+10.50
Yen............	265.36	265.40	+15.99

A: Free. B: Commercial.

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Rate Protest By N.Y. Fed

NEW YORK, May 1 (Reuters). —Banking sources here said they believed the New York Federal Reserve Bank's standoff on the recent round of discount rate increases was being made as a protest against current administration policy.

New York is now the only Federal Reserve district which is holding its discount rate at 5.50 percent. All the other districts have raised their rate to 5.75 percent, with Boston being the last to move, yesterday.

The sources believe the action of the New York Fed indicates its dissatisfaction with administration policy in attemping to hold interest rates at artificially low levels, and that it could be advocating a higher level for the discount rate than 5.75 percent.

They noted that all current indications now lead to the conclusion that the economy is entering a stage of serious overheating.

The administration, in attempting to hold down interest rates, is compounding the difficulties, the sources said, creating an availability of funds at below "true" market rates.

The prime rate for major borrowers, they said, remains artificially low at 6 3/4 percent, held at that level by political pressure, although the sources expect a rise to 7 percent in the near future.

The sources added they expect that the New York Fed, having made its point, and having been seen to make its point, will fall in line with the other districts on the discount rate, with the announcement probably coming later this week.

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Mr. Scheinman will be visiting England and the Continent in late May and early June to address select groups of institutional money managers at a series of luncheon seminars in London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt and Geneva.

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INDUSTRIALS

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 1, 1973

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on May 1, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Montreal Stocks

Total sales 997,994 shares.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.56⅞	*.28⅞
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.84	1.47
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.27	*.30
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	132.00	126.80
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	85-92	79.80
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	47-48	35-36
Lead spot, lb.	†.18	.13½-.18
Copper elec., lb.	60-60¼	52½-¾
Tin, (Straits), lb.	2.01¼	1.81¼
Zinc, E.St. L basis, lb.	.20¼-.21	.17-.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.15	1.53⅞
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	512.4	400.1

SHELL EGGS

LIVE HOGS

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

COTTON No. 2

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT

CORN

SOYBEANS

SOYBEAN OIL

SOYBEAN MEAL

SILVER

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

(Continued on next page)

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—6

NEW LOWS—241

Japan's Reserves Post Record Drop in April

TOKYO, May 1 (AP-DJ).—Japan's official reserves of gold, Special Drawing Rights and foreign currency dropped a record $1.29 billion in April to $16.83 billion, the Finance Ministry announced over the weekend.

The ministry attributed the *sharp decline to increases in* central bank loans to help finance imports, in remittances by foreign and Japanese interests and individuals to settle their previous accounts overseas and in foreign investments by Japanese firms.

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges in many countries were closed Tuesday for the Labor Day holiday. In Europe, markets remained open in Britain and the Netherlands.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

May 1, 1973

Collins Alk	349,900	11¾	— ¼
IntTelTel	237,800	32¼	+ ¼
Fleetw Ent	234,600	9⅝	+ ⅝
Am T&T wt	145,200	6⅜	
Exxon Cp	147,500	95⅜	— ⅛
Chrysler	136,000	33¼	+ ⅛
EastnAirL	136,600	12⅜	+ ⅛
Con Frghl	117,400	13½	—1½
Con Frghl	117,400	13½	—1½
Robins AH	107,300	60½	+1
Transam Cp	106,800	12½	— ¼
Gen Elec	105,300	59⅞	+ ⅝
McDonald	101,600	60¼	+ ⅞
Am Tel&Tel	96,100	52¾	+ ⅛
Deere Co	93,800	37⅞	+ ⅜

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	13.38	14.82
Advances	642	596
Declines	749	826
Unchanged	373	333
Total issues	1767	1755
New 1973 highs	6	3
New 1973 lows	263	373

Most Actives—American

Telepromp	154,600	20¼	—1
Asamera O	66,100	9¼	— ⅜
Greenman	41,600	6⅞	—1⅞
US Filter	41,100	9½	— ⅛
Bowmar Ins	33,200	34⅛	+1
TWA wt	31,400	17⅞	— ⅛
Champ Ho	30,900	0⅛	
McCull Oil	30,209	7⅜	— ⅜
Aquitn Cen	29,000	23	+ ⅜
LoewsTh wt	20,600	7⅞	— ¼

Approx total stock sales	2,840,000
Stock sales year ago	4,773,430

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
23.56	23.32	23.42	—.07

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	922.79	929.03	905.40	921.21	— 0.22
20 Trn	184.35	185.93	180.32	183.30	— 0.89
15 Utl	107.46	108.06	106.40	107.27	+ 0.07
65 Stk	289.73	291.76	284.59	288.96	— 0.34

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
125 Industrials	127.87	777.52	119.80	+.18
20 Railroads	37.40	36.63	37.04	—.06
55 Utilities	58.25	54.39	54.72	—.14
500 Stocks	106.00	105.34	107.10	+.13

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.90	56.08	56.76	+.03
Industrials	63.36	61.42	62.21	+.02
Transportation	38.01	37.28	27.88	—.06
Utility	38.70	38.44	38.70	+.07
Finance	66.10	65.21	66.04	+.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 30	337,835	396,098	11,030
April 26	301,875	362,287	11,852
April 25	264,762	476,674	12,379
April 24	282,069	393,442	7,262
April 23	297,045	421,645	6,830

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

ontinued from preceding page.)

X

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
170	139½	XeroxCo .84	43	629	144	139¾	144	+ 3¼
28½	18½	Xtra Inc	7	80	21⅛	20	21	+ ⅞

Y

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13	10	YngSDr .10e	17	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛

Z

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43½	24	ZaleCorp .60	12	80	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
37¼	23¼	Zapata Corp	7	34	23⅞	23⅜	23½	— ⅜
73	49¾	Zapata pf2		21	48	46½	46½	— 6½
29¾	9½	Zayre Corp	4	289	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
56	63¼	ZenithR 1.52	13	159	38	36⅝	37½	+ ½
20⅞	11	Zurn Ind .28	13	58	12¼	11½	11½	— ¼

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z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

What everyone should know about IU International

You should know that with utilities accounting for only 13% of its $1.2 billion in annual revenues, our company is no longer known as International Utilities—but as IU International.

You should know, too, that:

• IU is dedicated to providing shareholders with above-average growth—like the 14% return on equity and 15% compound annual earnings per share growth rate we've averaged for the past 10 years.

• IU emphasizes asset management, long-range planning and financial control.

• IU is a 48-year-old company which has paid higher cash dividends for 28 consecutive years. The company has 40,000 employees and 30,000 shareholders.

• IU is a balanced company with a strong position in three fast-growing worldwide markets—energy, transportation/distribution, and environmental.

In energy markets, IU's Gotaas-Larsen ocean shipping company is poised to benefit from growing requirements for liquefied natural gas to complement its fleet of oil-carrying supertankers. This and other energy-related businesses contribute 60% of pre-tax income and 32% of revenues.

In transportation/distribution markets, IU has the nation's third largest motor carrier—composed of Ryder Truck Lines and Pacific Intermountain Express—and plans to expand its capabilities in the movement of air freight and in distribution services. These units account for 20% of pre-tax income and 47% of revenues.

In environmental markets, waste, water, and land management activities range from a patented recycling process for pollution control and reclamation to new resort villages in Hawaii. These subsidiaries produce 20% of pre-tax income and 21% of revenues.

In 1972, IU set new sales and earnings records for the fourth consecutive year. And 1973 should be another year of solid growth.

For a copy of our 1972 annual report to investors and our latest quarterly report, write to our European office, IU Europe, Ltd., 44 Hill St., London W1X 7FR; or to Corporate Affairs, IU International, 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

Financial Highlights

	1972	1971	% Change
Sales and Revenues	$1,192,131,000	$1,065,954,000	+12%
Income—Operations	$58,699,000	$50,051,000	+17%
Primary Earnings Per Share—Operations	$1.88	$1.64	+15%
Dividends Paid per Common Share	$.725	$.70	+4%
Shareholders' Equity per Common Shares and Equivalents	$13.09	$11.84	+11%
Average Common and Common Equivalent Shares	29,946,000	28,707,000	+4%

IU International

SERVING WORLDWIDE ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION/DISTRIBUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MARKETS

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St. Peter Port, Guernsey
Channel Islands
Cables: Banco Telephone: Guernsey
Guernsey 26268

Capital:— Authorised £1,000,000
Issued and fully paid £500,000.

Managing Director: Cummings V. Zuill
WA

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Nat asset value per share: as of december 31 1971 $ US 20.75
" " september 30 1972 $ US 24.72
" " april 27 1973 $ US 23.44
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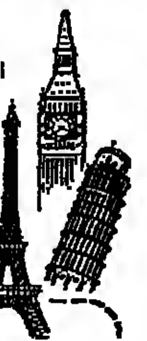

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	15½	AAR Corp	11	16	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−⅝
12⅞	6⅞	AAVCos .20	6	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
11⅝	9¾	AbrdMt .40b	6	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	−¼
3⅜	2	Acme Heml		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Acme Prec		1	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18	3⅝	Action Ind	5	211	5	4⅝	4⅝	+⅝
5⅜	3⅝	Adam Russl	11	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6⅛	2¾	ADM Indust	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
17½	10⅝	Adobe Corp	24	49	11½	10¾	10⅞	−⅝
5½	3¼	A&EPlast P	6	34	3½	2⅞	3⅛	−¼
7½	4¾	AeroFlo .06r	0	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
4⅜	2¾	Aeronca Inc		15	3	2¾	2¾	−¼
3⅝	2½	Aerosol	10	6	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
8⅞	5⅝	AffilCap .39t	4	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10⅞	6½	Affil Hsp .20	15	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
16	8½	AIC Pht .56t	8	7	8½	8¼	8¼	−¼
4⅛	2¾	Aiken Ind	12	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	−¼
12	9⅝	Airborn Frt	17	28	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
11¼	8½	Airpax .45t	8	8	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
19½	14⅛	Airwick .14	23	11	16	15⅞	15⅞	
19½	15¼	AjaxMag .60	17	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−½
19⅝	16½	Alan Wood	9	7	17½	17	17½	−½
7⅜	5½	Alaska Airl		23	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
4⅛	3⅜	Alba Waldn		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
12⅛	6¾	Alcolac Inc	12	7	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
17	10	Alleghy Airl	14	58	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
10½	6⅛	AllegA wtO		0	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−⅛
8⅝	4⅜	AllegA wtN		5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
10⅝	7	Alleg Cp wt		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
4¼	2¾	Allied Art	7	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Allied Cntrl	10	7	10	9⅝	10	+⅜
26¼	20¾	AlldThr 1.14	7	3	21	21	21	+¼
3⅝	2½	Alpha Ind	10	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	5⅛	Altamil Cp	4	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	1	Altec Corp		20	1⅛	1	1	
1¼	⅛	Altec Cp wt		12	11-16	9-16	11-16	
4⅝	3¼	Altec Crp pf		2	3½	3½	3½	
11⅝	8⅛	AlterFds .50	7	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
54¾	51½	Alca pf 3.75		z500	52¾	52¾	52¾	−¼
13⅝	8¾	AlumSpc .44	7	5	9¼	9	9¼	+⅜
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	13	8	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
12	6⅞	AHessLL wt		38	8½	8⅛	8½	
4⅝	2	Am Agroncs		1	2½	2½	2½	
14	10⅛	A BiltRu .50	6	3	11	10¾	11	+½
2⅛	⅞	AmBook Str		8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
26⅝	17⅞	AmBusP .20	20	3	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+½
3⅛	1⅛	ACenMtg wt		9	1½	1½	1½	
30⅝	26½	AFlich 2.68e	10	20	28¾	28½	28⅝	+⅛
5	2⅝	AmFitch wt		0	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5⅞	4	Am Int Pict	15	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−¼
10⅞	7¼	AIsraeli .26e	8	46	7½	7	7¼	−⅛
9	7⅛	AMaizeB .33	0	26	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
44¼	40	AmMf 1.82e	7	8	42	41⅝	42	
24	10⅝	AmMt I .10e	9	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
38¾	32⅞	A Petrl 1.10	13	16	36	35¾	35⅞	−⅜
14⅝	7½	A Plan 2.30t	10	1	10	10	10	−¼
4⅝	3½	A Prec .05e	16	10	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
11	9⅝	AmRltT .93e	12	12	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
2¼	1½	AmRltyT wt		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16¼	6½	Am Recreat	9	47	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅜
18¾	9¼	ASafeE .68t	9	23	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
6¼	4	AmTech Ind	6	18	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅜
26¾	16⅞	AmTrain Sv	21	38	18¾	17¾	18¾	−½
62	21	AMICCp .04	16	972	21⅞	20⅞	21	−¾
2⅛	2	Anglo C .80e	15	8	2⅛	2	3	−⅛
15⅝	12⅝	AnsulCo .56t	9	8	14¼	14	14¼	+⅜
24¾	11	Anthony Ind	5	52	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
2	1⅛	AO Indust	13	59	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅛	Applid Data	42	7	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
30½	21⅞	AquitCa .15e	23	290	23	22⅝	23	+⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Argus Inc	62	0	1¼	1¼	1¼	
22¾	14	Ariz Col .08e	14	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅛
12¼	9	ArzCol pf.48		17	10	9⅝	9⅞	+¼D
27⅞	22½	ArkLGs 1.30	9	38	22⅞	22½	22¾	+⅛
15⅛	14¼	Armin Cp	0	8	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Arrow Elect	5	23	6⅝	5¾	6¼	+⅛
18¾	12	Arundel .89t	16	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4½	2¾	Arwood Cp		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15¾	10½	Asamera D	29	681	10	9⅝	9¾	−⅜
16½	13¼	AshlOil Can	17	16	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
3⅛	1¾	AskinSv .08t	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅞	8⅞	Aspro .40b	7	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−¼
24⅝	15	AsdMt 2.10e	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
30¾	22¼	AsdProd .40	9	29	30	29½	29¾	−¼
6⅝	3½	Astrex Inc	16	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+⅛
2	1	Atco Chem		17	1⅝	1¼	1¼	−⅛
33	27	Atic Fin .52	13	1	26½	26½	26½	−⅛
7¾	4½	AtlcoMtg wt		40	5	4½	4½	−¼
19½	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.20e	8	80	10¼	17⅞	17⅞	+½
1⅛	1	Atlas Cp wt		8	1⅛	1	1	
33⅝	21¾	AugatInc .10	28	24	23	22½	22½	−⅜
26¾	15⅝	Austraw Oil	17	56	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5½	Auto Bldg	7	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
7½	4	Autmat Rad	7	24	4⅛	4	4	
8¾	5½	AutmSvc .20	6	8	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
67	50	AutSwit .63e	20	4	49⅞	49½	49⅞	−1½
8	3⅝	AVC Corp	39	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
9⅝	5¾	AVEMC .14	9	142	5⅝	5	5⅝	−⅛
40⅝	36½	Avondl 1.20b	9	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+¼
		B						
12⅝	10	BadgMtr .48	7	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
40	32¾	BagCop .40r	15	11	35⅜	35	35	−⅜
42	29⅝	BaldDH .60b	9	2	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	−⅜
17¼	16½	Bald DH wt		11	16¼	16	16	−½
6⅝	5⅜	BaldSec .31e		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
18⅝	16⅛	BanFd 1.45o		5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	−⅛
4⅛	2	BangPun wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
35⅝	18⅝	BenstrCH Lt	9	91	20¼	20⅛	20¼	−¼
21	14¼	BankrU .24h	22	28	15½	15¼	15¼	−⅜
7¾	4¼	Banner .02e	7	11	4½	4⅛	4¼	−⅛
5⅞	4	Barbra Lyn	8	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4	Barclay Ind	10	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
9½	6	Barnes Eng		4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15¼	9¼	Barnwel Ind		10	10	9⅞	10	
12⅛	7⅝	Barry R .42r	9	16	8⅛	8	8	−¼
12⅞	7⅝	BarryWr .32	9	12	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
3½	1⅛	Bartell Med	58	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
8⅞	4⅞	Barth Sp .27	8	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	50	2	3½	3⅛	3½	
3½	1⅝	Baruch Fost		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
6⅞	4½	BasinPet Cp	15	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
13⅞	10⅞	BayrkU .39e		2	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
1⅞	1	BBI Inc		7	1	1	1	
4	2½	Bhaviorl RL		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Bell Ind .08	6	52	3	2¾	2¾	−⅛
5⅜	3	Belscot .25t	16	38	3⅜	3	3⅜	+¼
28⅝	23⅝	BenSM 2.59e	8	22	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
6½	4⅝	Benrus Crp	16	76	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
15¼	6⅞	Berg En .44t	7	23	8	7½	7⅝	−⅛
7⅜	4½	Berg Bruns		38	4⅛	4	4	−¼
17	13⅞	Brg B pf1.15		3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	−⅛
8¼	5½	BernzOmat	11	22	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	−⅜
8½	6⅜	Bertea Corp	7	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅛
18½	10	Berven .08h	12	22	10	9½	9⅝	−¼
3⅞	2⅝	Bethlem Cp		14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
4⅛	2¼	Beverly Ent	8	45	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−⅛
14⅞	7	BevHill Bnc	5	25	8¼	8	8¼	
32½	15⅝	Bic Pen .27	16	144	16½	16¼	16¼	
29¾	19¼	BoBear 1.08	6	2	19¾	19½	19½	
20½	16½	BinkMf .80a	9	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
31¼	16	BinnySm .70	10	12	16½	16	16⅛	−⅛
14¼	7¾	Bio Dynam	10	20	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	−⅛
10⅞	8	Bissings .60	6	8	8½	8¼	8⅜	−⅛
4½	2¾	Blount .06	6	29	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	10	14	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
24½	12½	Bodin Ap .20	9	57	15	14	15	+1
11¼	5	Bohack Crp	25	12	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+½
12⅞	8	Bolt Berank	10	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	−½
4½	2¼	BootheC .91t		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
37	19¾	Bowmar Ins	16	332	34¾	33	34⅛	+1
25⅝	13	Bowne .20	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
55	29	BowVall .10	140	20	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	−½
26⅝	9½	Brad Ragae	9	1	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
50	28½	BradfCm Sy	47	62	28⅝	28¼	28¼	−⅛
9	5½	Brnchin .26	7	11	5¾	5⅛	5¼	−¼
17½	11⅝	BranifAr wt		13	13	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
16	11¼	BrtAirA .50t		42	11⅝	11¼	11½	+⅛
31¾	19⅝	BrscanLt 1b	5	28	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
20½	15⅝	BraonEn .44	7	6	17¾	17	17¼	+⅜
10⅞	6¼	Breeze Corp		15	6½	6	6⅜	
14¼	13⅞	Brewer .40	8	24	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	−⅛
3¼	1½	BroDart Ind	11	1	2	2	2	−⅛
9⅜	4¾	Brook P .14	7	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−¼
4½	2⅞	BrownCo wt		31	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
32⅛	27¾	BwnFA .40b	19	1	27½	27½	27½	−¼
33⅝	26⅝	BwnFB .40b	18	5	26⅝	26½	26½	−½
5⅝	5⅛	BrwnF pf.40		3	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
34⅝	28⅞	BTMtg 2.49a	10	24	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
7⅞	5	BTU Eng	50	12	5	5	5	
5⅝	3½	Buehler Cp	62	11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+¼
8½	5¼	Bulldex .10e	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
27⅝	19⅝	BundyCp 1a	7	6	28¼	19¾	20¼	+⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Burgess Ind		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
28⅝	12⅞	Burnsint .60	15	16	13	13	13	
10½	5½	Butler Aviat	9	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
27¼	16	ButtesG Oil	26	91	20⅛	19	19⅝	−⅛
		C						
8⅞	4⅝	Cablcom Gn		21	6	5⅝	5½	−¼
9¼	7⅝	Cagles In A	19	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
19⅝	10½	Caldor .15b	8	23	10⅞	10⅝	10½	−½
13⅛	8⅝	Calcomp		50	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
24½	10	Cal PriCm 1	8	62	18	17½	17½	−¾
4⅝	2⅞	Calvert Exp	14	2	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	7⅝	Camcoln .05		8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5 11-16	CampChib		23	6 7-16		6⅛	−⅛
10⅞	8⅛	CampInd .30	6	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
4⅜	3½	CdnExp GO	34	18	3 9-16	2½	3½	
11	6 9-16	Cdn Homstd	73	13	6 13-16	6 9-16	6⅝	−⅛
14	12⅛	CdnIntPw 1	5	5	13⅛	12	12⅛	
9½	5⅞	CdnJvla .30t		52	8⅛	7¾	8	
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	11	91	4	4	4	
8⅛	6⅝	Cdn Merrill		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnl	15	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
58⅞	50½	Cdn SuprOil	64	10	50⅞	50	50⅛	−⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Canoge Ind	9	2	2	2	2	−⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Capital Res	4	10	4½	4½	4⅛	
5⅜	3½	CapitlFd .12	17	1	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
10¼	6⅝	Capitol Inds	10	17	9¾	9½	9½	−¼
21⅛	7	Caressa .20	5	44	7½	7⅛	7½	+¼
100	82¼	Carnatn .88	25	127	83½	81½	83	+¾
15⅝	12¼	CarPlpl .80b	8	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	−¼
9⅝	4⅝	Carrier wt		52	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
9	5¼	Carrols Dev	12	15	6	5¾	5⅞	
2¼	1⅞	Castleton In	37	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20⅞	13⅛	Castlwd Int	27	32	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
13¼	8	Cavitron Cp	28	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
4⅛	2	CelluCraft		5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
47⅞	45	CenM pf3.50		z100	46	45¾	46	+½
56⅞	53½	CenPL pf 4		z100	53¼	53⅛	53½	−¼
8⅛	4¾	CenlSec .06a		18	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
24	21⅛	CenS pf1.25		z25	22¼	22¼	22¼	
15½	12½	Cenvill Com	3	10	13	12⅞	12¾	+⅛
6⅛	4½	Certified Cp	7	26	4¾	4¼	4¾	−⅛
2⅞	1½	Certron Cp	37	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
9½	6⅛	ChadMill .40	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
14⅞	5¼	ChampH .02	13	309	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
3	2⅛	Charan Ind	10	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
30	16½	CharirCo .30	12	77	18⅛	17¼	18⅜	+⅜
7⅝	4¼	Chartr Med	21	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	6	CHBFds .22t	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
7⅝	4⅞	ChemEx .16	8	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
10½	7⅝	Cherr B .16b	15	4	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
27¼	25	ChiRiv 1.60a	9	1	25	25	25	
11¼	5⅝	ChicUnl .51t	9	11	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
20¼	10⅞	Child World	21	10	12	12⅝	13	
4⅝	2¼	Christien Co	8	74	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞	+⅛
19⅞	17	CICvF 1.90e		4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅜
4¾	2½	CIMtgGr wt		50	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+¼
20¾	12⅝	CIC Cp .15e	8	24	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Cinema 5 Lt	10	23	4⅛	3¾	4	−¼
2	1⅛	Cinerama		32	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
36½	11⅛	Circle K .36	15	34	15⅛	14⅞	15	−⅛
9⅛	5½	CitznFinl .16	9	2	6	6	6	+⅛
18¾	16⅝	CitMtg 1.67e	10	8	17⅝	17¼	17¼	−⅜
3⅝	2⅝	CitizMtgl wt		7	3	2¾	2¾	−¼
9⅝	8⅛	CityGsFl .50	0	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10¾	6⅝	CK Petrolm	22	18	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
9⅜	6⅛	CL Finl	6	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅜
3⅝	2¼	Clark Cable	22	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
18¼	13½	Clark Gr .30	9	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+¼
17⅞	10¾	Klarksn Ind	10	70	11	10½	10½	−¼
4⅝	2⅛	Clary Corp	47	27	2⅝	2⅜	2½	−⅛
11⅛	6¾	Clopay .05r	5	7	7	6¾	6¾	−¼
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	70	29	4¼	4	4⅛	+¼
61¾	16½	CMI Inv wt		75	17½	15½	16⅛	−1
8⅝	3⅞	CoBulld Cos	5	29	6¼	5⅞	6	−⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Codesco .10e	11	13	7¾	7½	7⅝	
20⅝	12¾	Coff Mat .48	12	0	14	13¾	14	
7⅞	5	Cohu In .15e	11	24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−⅜
20⅛	4⅞	Colt Intl	6	157	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
26⅝	14½	ColeNatl .46	8	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	−⅜
33	19½	Coleman .44	14	49	20	19⅝	19½	−½
12⅝	8⅝	CollTow .07a	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
11⅞	4¼	Col Coml .20	4	14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	ColonSnd .30	33	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−¼
25⅝	15⅝	ColwellC .28	9	32	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−½
33⅝	28¼	ColwM 2.89e	9	12	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅜
44	24	Comb Com	19	18	24½	24	24⅞	+¼
38⅞	17	Cmbustn Eq	16	80	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+⅜
32½	25	Cominco .90	22	6	31	30½	31	+⅜
27½	11⅛	ComlAlli .27	9	18	11⅛	11	11	−⅜
16¾	12⅞	CmlMet .60b	5	1	12	13	13	
9	4¼	Commodor	10	5	4⅜	4½	4½	
7⅝	4¼	ComHlth Cp	13	42	4⅝	4½	4⅞	
16⅝	8⅛	ComPsyc Ct	12	3	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
30¼	27¼	Com PS 1.62	0	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
6⅛	5¼	Compac Cp	8	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+¼
12⅞	8⅛	Compoln .32	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼
3⅞	2	Coprch Des		5	2⅛	2¼	2¼	−¼
2⅜	1⅝	CompuDyn	29	25	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
32⅝	20½	Compugrp	17	43	25⅝	24½	25¼	+⅜
2⅝	2	Comput Eq	17	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3¼	1⅝	Comput Inst	33	4	2	2	2	
4⅞	3½	Cmput Mch	72	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅞	3⅝	Computest		0	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
16⅝	11	Conchmco	7	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
5¼	3½	Concrd Fab		5	3⅝	3¾	3¾	−⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Condec Crp	11	27	4⅛	3⅞	4	
4⅞	3⅞	Connlly Con	51	30	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
12	8	Conrrx .44a	9	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
11¼	6	Conroy Inc	7	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
4	3	ConNalSh A		2	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Con Oil Gas		61	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	10½	Con Ref .20a	8	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	
11⅞	7½	Consyne Cp	17	14	9⅝	8⅞	9⅞	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cont Maier	10	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Cont Tel wt		3	3¾	3½	3⅝	−⅛
16¼	11½	Cook Elc .32	11	43	11	10⅞	11	−⅛
23⅝	16½	Cook Ind	4	5	18	17⅝	18	+⅜
19⅝	15¾	CookPV .80a	7	5	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−⅛
9⅝	6¼	Cop Jar .20a	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14¼	6⅞	Cordon Intl	10	122	7⅝	6¾	6⅞	−⅝
21¼	15¼	Core Labs	17	17	16⅝	15⅝	15⅞	−⅜
1½	¾	CottCorp wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
5⅞	3¾	Cousins wt		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+½
31⅝	20¼	CoxCbl Com	45	29	22½	22½	22½	
6⅝	2	Craig Corp	6	36	3⅛	3	3⅛	−⅛
8	5⅝	CramrE .21t	12	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9	6⅝	Creativ Mgt	8	41	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅝	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	13	29	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−¼
4½	3¼	Crest Foam	38	2	3½	3½	3½	
4	1⅞	Crestmont		5	2	2	2	+⅛
23¼	17⅝	Crmpton .86	6	5	17⅝	17¼	17¼	−⅛
67¾	49½	Cross AT .42	28	12	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	−¼
12⅞	10½	CrowlM .20a	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23¾	16⅝	CwnCP 1.18t	18	6	18	10	10	−¼
12	8½	Crownl .05e	6	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
10⅝	6⅞	Crystal Oil		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
17⅞	12⅞	CSECorp .32	6	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−⅜
14⅝	8	Cubic Cp .20	12	28	8	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
18⅝	6½	CutlerA .44	9	99	8½	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
18	6⅝	CutlerB .44	9	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
47½	12½	CW Transpr	5	3	14	14	14	−⅛
		D						
8½	4¾	Daitch .26e	7	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8⅜	6	DamonC .40	9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
3¾	1⅞	Data Contrl		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22⅝	16⅝	Data Dcumt	0	7	18½	18½	18½	¼
4⅜	3	Data Prod	25	57	3⅛	3	3	
15⅝	8⅝	DavsFd .06h	13	101	14	12¼	13½	−⅜
9⅞	7⅝	DayMin .10e	45	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3	Daylin wt		29	3	3	3	
3	1⅛	DCL Inc	2	37	2	1¾	2	+¼
26	14⅝	Dearb St .25	7	74	15⅝	14⅝	15	+¼
13¼	8⅞	Del Labs	7	3	9¼	9	9	
7⅞	2⅛	DeltaCp Am	15	27	2⅞	2½	2½	−⅛
20¼	10½	Dlm d .50a	5	7	11⅛	10⅞	11	−¼
57⅝	31¼	Den Tal Ez	19	80	31	29	30¼	−1
21⅞	18⅝	Depsitr 1.20	0	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Dero Ind		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	DeRose Ind	25	6	3½	3⅛	3⅛	−¼
34	19¼	Deseret Ph	22	17	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+¼
16⅞	7⅛	Designcr Jw	9	22	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
41½	13½	Dv Am 1.39t	6	48	14⅛	14¼	14¾	
15⅝	8⅛	Devon App	6	33	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
14½	10⅛	FOH Jlndust	18	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−
30⅝	17⅝	DiamM Drl	12	45	20¼	19⅝	20	
5⅞	3½	Diebold VC		9	3⅝	3½	3½	
28	17¾	DillardSt .40	7	4	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Diodes Inc	27	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	3½	Discon! eb	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	
35⅞	13	Diversey .52	8	1	14	14	14	
9⅞	6	Dixilyn Cor		23	6	5¾	6	−⅛
53⅝	35½	Dome Petrl	33	268	36	33½	35¾	−1⅝
20⅞	13¼	Domtar .60	14	2	20	20	20	+⅛
13⅝	11½	Donkeny .26	5	6	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
6¼	2⅛	Drew Natl		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅝	21⅛	DrexU 2.07		4	22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
9½	6⅝	Driver Harr		10	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
12¼	6⅞	DrFair .40b	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
2⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	9½	DurTst .23b	12	77	10¾	9⅞	10¼	−⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Dynalec .15t	25	66	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
10¾	6⅛	Dynell .48t	11	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
		E						
10⅝	9⅝	E Sysim .80	5	14	9⅝	9½	9½	−¼
29⅝	11¾	ErlScheb .32	9	13	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−1
5⅞	4½	Earth R .12	18	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+⅛
10⅞	4⅛	EstnAir .47t	7	11	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
20	17⅞	EasternCo 1	7	5	19	19	19	
4¼	3¼	Eazor Expr	36	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	−⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Eckmar Cp	12	9	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+¼
20	11½	Ecodyne	20	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
21½	9⅞	Edgingtn O	5	16	10	9¾	9⅞	
12¼	6	Edmos .13	5	20	6¼	6⅛	6¼	−¼
8⅞	6	Edo Corp	6	18	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
9⅛	5	Edwards .20	4	21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−¼
20⅛	9	EhrnhPh .20	7	70	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅜
6⅝	4¼	Elco Corp	9	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Elcor Chm	30	37	4⅝	4	4	−⅛
8⅛	6⅝	El Hose .20r	10	4	7	7	7	
17⅞	12⅝	Electrog .60	6	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
3⅝	2	Elect Assist	45	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
2⅛	¾	Elect Comp		22	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10¾	7½	Electrn Eng	9	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
2¾	1⅜	Elect Resch		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅝	23¼	Electrn .60b	13	10	23	22½	22¾	−⅝
10⅞	4⅝	Electsp .36t	8	18	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
⅝	⅛	ElginNat wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1-16
22	15	Elk Horn .60	14	3	15	15	15	−⅛
16	9⅝	El Tronics	9	6	10¼	10	10	−⅜
7⅜	3¼	Empress Inf	4	1	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
11¼	8⅞	EpkoSh .64a	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
4⅝	2	EquityNat		7	2	2	2	
7⅝	5	Ernst A .54t	6	1	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
5⅝	2¼	Ero Ind	83	12	2½	2⅜	2½	
4¼	3⅛	Espey Mfg		10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅛	7	Esq Rad El	4	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
4⅛	3	Essex Chem	8	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
17¼	8⅝	Etz Lavud L	8	43	9⅜	8⅝	9¼	
6⅞	5⅞	Euthenc .48t		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
17¼	12	Evans Aris	13	25	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+⅛
25¼	13½	Excelinv Co	18	9	14	13¾	14	
20½	15⅝	Execuin .24	20	2	16½	16¼	16¼	−¼
7⅜	3⅝	Fab Ind	10	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅝	7	Fabien .40a	7	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
14⅝	11	FabrCe .03e	10	1	12	12	12	+¼
8⅜	4¼	FairTex Mll	4	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
15½	9¼	FairNob .48t	6	45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−¼
3½	2¼	Fairmt Chm		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
11½	7¼	Falcon Sbd	14	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
18⅛	8⅝	Fam Dol Str	16	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
15⅝	5½	Fash Fabric	8	129	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+⅛
2½	2	ed Resrces		11	2¼	3⅛	3⅛	F
27⅝	15	edMrt .40b	6	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
16	10⅝	elmont Oil	11	8	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
		F						
12½	6⅝	Felsway .32	4	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	−⅛
7⅝	4½	Ibrebrd wt		6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
44⅝	34	FldelG 3.11a	10	25	37	36⅞	36⅞	+⅜
4¼	2½	Fields Plast		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
13¼	10⅝	FilmCp .02h	7	0	11	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	3¼	Filmways		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23⅝	10	FstDyn .01a	8	31	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
31½	16	FinSanB .20	6	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	FinGen .24b	6	2	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
25	21	FstOn 1.99e	10	20	21½	20¾	21	−¾
4⅞	2½	Fst Denv wt		5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅞	Fst Hartfrd	23	9	4	4	4	−⅛
14½	11½	FstHrt pf.25		1	11½	11½	11½	
25	15¼	FstS&LS .40	5	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
44⅝	39⅝	FstWis 3.37a	12	164	42⅝	41¾	41⅞	+⅞
24	11	FischP 1.11t	8	7	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+⅛
7⅛	4	Fishman .20		6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Flaggind .12	4	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
7	5⅝	Flagstaff	10	13	6	6	6	
8⅛	2⅝	Flock Ind	10	18	3	2⅞	3	
4⅞	2⅝	Fla Capitel	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17	13½	FlowerA .24	11	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+¼
37⅞	20½	Fluka M .85t	11	21	20¼	19½	19⅝	−⅝
25¼	14⅛	FlyTiger wt		61	16⅛	15	16	
4⅞	3⅛	Foodrom Sp		8	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
12	7½	Forest C .17	14	27	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅜
10	5¼	ForestL .28t		23	5⅝	5	5	−¼
22⅞	15⅛	FoxStaP .28	14	12	15¾	15½	15½	−⅛
10¼	8⅛	FPA Corp	11	1	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
9⅛	7⅞	FrankRl .76	14	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
12⅞	8⅝	FrankNu .32	11	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
12½	10½	FrantzM .48	7	2	10⅝	10½	10½	−¼
20⅝	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	15	20	17	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Friend Frst	18	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Frier Ind	6	5	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
25½	12	Frigitronic	29	70	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅞	Frontier Air	5	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	FrontAir wt		5	4	4	4	+⅛
		G						
13⅞	8¼	Gabriel Ind	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
16	9⅝	Garen .26a	0	6	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Garber AL	5	3	6½	6½	6½	−¼
14⅛	8	Garcia Corp	10	26	9⅝	8⅞	9½	+½
12⅞	9	Garind .30e	12	2	9	9	9	
4¼	3⅛	GoyirNll .20	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
12⅞	6¼	Gaynor 5laf	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
14⅞	8⅞	Gearhrt .24e	9	6	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+¼
2¼	1⅛	Gen Alloys		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2	Gen Bulldrs	15	3	2	1⅞	2	
37¼	21	G Cinme .32	10	73	21	19⅝	28	−1⅝
7	4⅞	GenEduc Sv	10	7	5	4⅞	5	
4⅝	3	G Empl .02e	19	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7¼	4¼	G Housewar	4	6	5⅛	5	5	−¼
9¼	6⅝	Gen Intellor		1	7	7	7	
2½	1¼	Gen Plywod		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	6	10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Gen Resrch	7	26	7	6⅝	7	
12¼	6	Genge Ind	8	53	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜
4	2⅝	Genisco Tch	18	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
23	10⅝	Geon Ind	14	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Gerber Sci	29	3	7½	7¼	7⅛	−⅛
22⅛	15	Giant F .50a	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9 15-16	7	GiantYel .40	20	54	8 15-16	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	5¼	Giadng .13t	8	35	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
7⅛	4	Glasrock Pr.		37	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
8½	6⅝	Gln Ger .10r	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅝	8⅞	GlenDis .42t	13	7	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
7½	6	Globelnd .40	8	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
14⅛	10	Glosser .22	7	2	10	10	10	
16⅞	13⅝	Gloucstr En	11	2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
12⅝	9⅛	Glover Inc	7	3	9½	9⅛	9½	
8⅝	6⅛	Gldblatt .36	7	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
26¼	17⅝	Golden Cycl	13	34	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	−1
10⅝	6	Gold W Mob	13	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
16	5⅝	GoodLS .05e	6	12	6⅜	6	6⅛	+⅜
6½	4⅛	Gorin Strs	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅝	17⅝	Gorm R .80	10	5	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	+½
9½	4½	GouldInc wt		76	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
10	9½	Gould T .78e	12	3	10	10	10	+⅛
38⅝	30	Grainger .27	28	52	32	30⅝	30½	−1⅝
12	6½	Grand Auto	8	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Granite Mgt	11	33	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	GrasVe .16e	9	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Gray Mfg	9	10	9½	9⅛	9½	
1⅛	⅞	GreatAm In		40	1	⅞	1	
4⅛	2¾	GtBasin Pet	56	65	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
9⅝	7	G LkCh .05e	11	12	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+⅛
10¼	7¼	GScott Smkt	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
25⅝	8⅝	Greenm .72t	6	416	8	6⅝	6⅞	−1⅝
16⅝	10⅝	GREIT 1.20	9	7	11	10¾	11	−⅛
6¼	4⅝	GryhdC .20e	5	17	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
32¼	20¼	GRI Cp .06	27	22	22¼	21½	21½	−½
15⅜	14¼	Griesd 1.15e		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
18⅜	14⅝	GrossTlc .90	9	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
13	6⅞	Grow C .32b	8	22	7½	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
4⅝	2⅝	Gruen Ind		22	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
1⅞	1¼	GSC En .05e	68	8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
4⅝	3¼	GTI Corp	23	2	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
11½	5¾	GuardMt wt		11	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+⅜
16⅝	9⅛	GuardCh .40	10	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	
10¼	5¾	Gullfrd Mils	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
31½	16	GlfMR 1.55e	11	13	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	−⅛
2⅝	1½	GulfMRlt wt		19	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
44⅝	32⅝	Glf Can .60a	23	2	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	−⅜
15⅛	9¼	GulfRep Fin	4	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	−¼
30⅝	19⅝	Glf SM 2.51e		12	20	19¾	19⅝	−¼
2¼	2	Gulf SoM wt		17	2⅛	2	2	
35	24⅝	Glfstrm LD	12	10	27	26¾	27	+⅛
		H						
7	3⅝	Hallcft Hom	5	17	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
10⅛	8½	HallsMot .40	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
10⅝	7¼	HamllC .15e	8	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
6¾	4½	Hampsh .29t	4	37	4¾	4½	4½	
10	6½	Hamot S .32	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
9⅞	7	Hanvr Plan		10	7	7	7⅛	−¼
11½	10⅝	HanvrSh .55	7	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
35	25¾	Harland .15	30	9	26¼	25¼	26¼	
15⅝	9½	HarlAlf .10p	9	24	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+⅜
11⅛	5	Hartfld Zdy	5	10	5¼	5	5	
36½	31	Hartz Mt Fd	39	74	31	28½	29¼	−1¾
5¼	2⅝	Harvey Grp		1	3	3	3	
7⅞	2⅛	Harvey Strs	15	6	2½	2½	2½	
12⅛	7⅛	Hasbro Ind	9	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
9¼	6⅝	Hasting .20a	0	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Haydn St .20	6	17	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Health Chm	7	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−½
5⅞	4	HealthM .30	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Helnick Inst	10	11	2⅝	2½	3⅛	
15⅝	12½	Helm 1.25e	9	120	13⅝	13	13⅛	
15⅝	11⅛	HerMal .48e	6	9	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
12⅞	7⅝	HertfJan .20	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
11⅞	7½	HIG Inc		9	7⅞	7½	7½	−½
6¾	4⅝	HBlhaven	19	1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
2⅞	2¼	Hofmn Ind	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+¼
1⅝	1½	Holly Corp	20	14	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
44½	38⅝	HomeOA .50	37	11	40½	39⅞	39⅞	+⅛
23	19	HormelG .81	12	20	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	+½
18⅝	16	Hoskins 1	9	5	16	16	16	−⅛
22⅞	18⅝	HospM 1.67a	11	5	18⅝	18½	18½	
3	1⅝	HospMtg wt		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
25⅝	16	Hosp Mtr In	13	26	18⅛	18	18⅛	+¼
25¼	20⅝	Hotel I 2.07e	9	3	21	21	21	
10¼	9	House Ron	18	5	9	9	9	
11½	7¼	House Vl .32	12	24	9½	9	9	−⅜
39⅞	20⅝	Houst Oil M	24	253	32½	20	32⅛	+⅞
53	40⅞	HubellA 1.08	15	1	40⅝	40⅞	40⅞	−¼
53½	40⅝	HubellB 1.08	15	16	42⅝	41½	41½	−1
57⅝	46¼	HudBOG .60	30	2	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	−⅛
19¼	11⅝	Huffmn .40e	7	9	13	12⅞	12¾	−¼
24½	19¼	HuskyOil .45	14	41	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
11⅞	6⅝	Hycel Inc		28	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+½
28⅛	18	HygFd 1.28t	7	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
		I						
24	16⅝	ICBCorp .42	10	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	−⅛
4⅝	1¼	Ill Wrld Enc		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−½
8½	5⅛	IMC Masnet	6	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
6⅝	4½	Imoco Gala	5	18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		ImCh fn.27a		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49⅛	36¾	ImpOll .60	32	236	39½	38⅝	38½	−1
6	3⅝	InarcoCp .12	5	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11⅛	7	IndianHd wt		18	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	−⅜
20⅝	10¼	Inexco D8	22	148	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
3⅞	1½	Inflight Pict		33	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅞	5	InlandCr .06	9	4	5	5	5	
10⅝	7⅝	Instron Co	0	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
3⅞	2	Instrum Sys	12	60	2⅛	2	2	
12½	6¼	IolegRe .10t	8	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	−⅛
7⅝	3	Intrmedco	22	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		27	¾	⅝	¾	+1-16
13⅛	7¼	Int Foodsvc	7	18	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−⅛
6½	3⅝	InFuneral S	7	38	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	−⅛
14⅛	12	IntGenIn .70	7	31	12½	12½	12½	
14⅞	8¼	Int Prot .10	7	26	8⅛	8	8	−¾
7⅛	4⅛	Int Sea .35r	1	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	3	Int Stretch		12	3	3	3	
8⅛	3⅝	Interphoto	8	4	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
22¼	17½	Interpool	18	16	18⅛	17¾	17¾	−⅜
18	11½	Intersystm	9	11	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
6½	3½	Investm Fla	5	5	3½	3¼	3¼	−¼
36⅝	25⅝	InDiv A 1.80	6	35	27	26	26⅝	+⅛
9¼	6⅝	InvDivB .45	5	55	7	6⅞	7	+⅜
16⅞	14⅝	InvRIT 1.32e	15	6	15	15	15	
10½	7⅝	Inv Roy .14a	17	10	8⅝	8½	8½	−¼
15⅝	8½	Iroquois Ind	74	35	9⅝	9	9¼	
10⅛	5	Irvin Indust	9	16	5⅝	5	5	−¼
8	6¾	ISC Ind .30	9	30	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
11⅞	6⅞	Itel Corp	100	36	7	6½	7	
2⅛	1¼	ITI Corp	45	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		J - K						
14⅝	7¼	Jamswy .69t	5	15	7¼	7	7	−¼
10	7⅝	Jeannetta	11	12	7⅝	7½	7½	−¼
24¾	14⅝	Jervis 1.30t	6	53	15⅝	14¼	14⅝	−1
5⅞	2⅝	Jetronic Ind	12	16	3	2⅞	3	
31⅞	12½	Jewelcor	11	72	13¾	12⅞	13	+¼
37⅞	24	JohnPd .08h	35	95	29	26¾	27⅞	−1⅛
5⅝	3⅝	JS Industrls	11	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
9⅛	8	Jupiter Ind	6	1	8	8	8	−¼
6⅛	4⅝	Kaisr In .17t	10	46	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Kalvex Inc	13	49	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
6⅝	4⅛	KaneMill wt		212	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
37½	26½	KanebSv .86	9	6	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	−⅜
34⅝	12⅝	Kauf Brd wt		156	15¾	13¾	15⅛	+1
5¼	2⅞	Kavanau		10	3 1-32	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
4½	1⅞	Kenton Corp		5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅞	5¼	KenwinS .32	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
8⅝	5⅛	Ketchum Co	19	6	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
23⅛	16	Kewanee .48	11	34	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	−⅛
7	4	Key Co .20	7	9	4¼	4	4	−¼
6⅝	5⅝	Kaystin .10e	13	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Kilemb Cop		2	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜	+1-16
12⅞	6½	Killearn Pr	5	27	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
1⅝	1	Kin Ark Crp		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25⅛	16¾	KingRd .09e	12	2	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
14⅛	8	Kingstip .13	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
27⅛	20¼	KirbyInd .44	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Kit Mfg	9	14	5½	5⅛	5½	+¼
5¼	2¾	KleerVu Ind	27	24	3⅛	2⅞	3	+¼
18⅛	8⅝	Kleinerts		2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
27⅞	16⅝	Knicker Toy	7	56	16⅝	15⅝	16	−⅜
12⅝	7⅝	KnottHot .60		89	7⅛	7	7	−⅜
23	14	Kolmorg .40	10	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
21⅝	10½	KuhnStr .10	7	3	12¼	12	12	−½
		L						
3⅞	2	LaBarge		13	2⅝	2½	2½	
30⅞	9	Lafay Radio	6	54	10	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
4¼	2⅛	Lake Shore	387	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
13¾	7	LaMaur .36	0	18	7¼	7	7⅛	−¼
8½	5⅝	Lane W .41t	7	8	6	6	6	+⅛
6½	5	LaPointe .20	4	9	6	5⅞	6	+¼
1⅞	1	LaTour Bck		15	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
3⅝	2¼	Lndmrk Ld	23	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
6	3⅝	Laneco Inc	10	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16⅝	13⅞	LarwR 1.23e	10	59	13⅞	13½	13⅞	−¼
1⅞	1	LarwinR wt		19	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
38	18	LCA Carp	10	81	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	−⅛
11⅛	2⅝	LCA Cp wt		39	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
14	7½	LeGran Cp	9	9	8	7¾	7¾	−⅛
28	11⅝	Lea Roni .24	12	7	12½	12¼	12¼	+⅛
9⅝	6	Leader Intl		44	9⅝	9	9	
8½	4⅝	Leadr Houa	9	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5½	2	Leasc Cp wt		60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
17¼	11¼	Leath Co .44	6	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
25	15⅝	Lee Entr .30	12	2	17⅛	17	17	−⅛
7¼	5⅝	Lee Natl	23	14	5¾	5½	5⅝	
20⅛	10	Leigh Pr .40	6	2	11	11	11	
13⅞	7½	Leisure Tec	5	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
55½	40⅞	LernerSl .96	8	16	41	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
41⅛	26⅝	LernerSt wt		19	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅜
18⅜	10⅛	LesFay .32b	6	34	10¾	10	10	−⅞
13⅞	10¼	LewisBF .20	9	7	10½	10⅜	10½	
3⅝	2	Liberty Fab		1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
4½	1⅝	Librty Leas		39	1⅞	1½	1½	
4¼	3¼	LilyLynn A	6	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Lincoln Am		16	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
22	15¼	Lloyds Elec	7	16	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
3⅝	2	Lodge S .05e	112	x10	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
13⅝	8¼	Lohmn .32a	10	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
19¼	7⅛	LoewThe wt		286	8½	7¾	7⅞	−¼
4⅛	2½	Logistic Ind	10	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
26½	22¼	Louis Cm 1b	6	3	22½	22½	22½	−⅛
5¼	4⅛	LSB In .55t	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		137	3¼	3⅛	3¼	−⅛
2⅝	2	Lynch Corp		6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
		M						
2⅛	1⅝	Macro Chat		8	1½	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
16⅝	15½	Ma PbS 1.2	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅜
1¾	1	Mallry Ran	50	17	1⅛	1	1	
8	3	MamMrt .22		8	3⅝	2¾	3⅝	+¼
6¾	4⅛	Mangal Strs	12	1	4¼	4¼	4⅛	−⅛
11	7⅛	Manst T .50	7	3	7½	7½	7¼	
15⅝	7⅝	MalIndure	11	10	14⅞	14½	14½	−½
10¼	6⅝	Mark Contrl	25	3	7⅛	7	7	
4⅝	3⅝	Marlene Ind	16	16	4⅛	4	4	
9½	6¼	Marshall Fd	5	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
9½	5½	Marshal Ind	9	13	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−¼
13½	8⅛	Masland .40	9	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
22¼	10¾	Masnelln .30	7	2	11	11	11	+¼
7⅝	4¼	Masters Inc	6	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅞	5	MaulBro .20	11	24	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+¼
13⅝	9⅝	Maule I .30e	8	24	15⅝	14	15⅛	+1½
10⅝	6¾	McCrory wt		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
10½	7¼	McCro wt n		130	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16½	8	McCull Oil	7	302	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅝
19⅞	17	McDonh .48	7	21	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
8⅛	3⅝	McKeon Cn	5	38	3¾	3½	3⅝	
5	2	MDC Corp	3	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
15¾	12½	Means FW 1	9	3	13	12¾	13	+⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Medalst .28	7	4	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
5¼	3¾	Medaln Leis	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Medco Jwly	4	15	5⅝	5	5⅛	−½
13	5¼	Medenco .06	8	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
43⅝	34¼	MediaGn .54	15	28	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−1¼
7⅝	2½	Mego Intl In		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
21	14⅝	MEM Co .64	6	10	14⅝	14	14	−⅝
12¼	8⅝	Mercant Ind	9	35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	Meridian In	27	30	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
14½	8¾	MerleN .20s	7	3	9	9	9	+¼
8⅝	5⅝	Metrocare	7	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
11⅛	3½	Metro Grtg	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	3⅝	Mich Genl	5	121	3¾	3¼	3⅝	−⅛
33⅝	20	Microwave	12	24	20¼	19⅝	20¼	−⅛
17¾	12⅝	Midwd C .30b	5	9	12⅝	12½	12¼	−¼
11⅞	7⅝	Midld Glass	0	11	10	9⅝	10	+⅜
19	15½	MidwFin .36	10	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−¼
25⅝	16⅝	Milgo Elect	19	91	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	−¼
14⅝	9⅝	Miller H.	4	37	10⅛	9½	9⅝	−⅜
12⅝	9¾	MillOnx .64t	7	14	10¼	9⅞	10	−⅛
87⅝	26¾	XII Roy .10e	17	13	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
45	37	MirrAl 1.80e	18	1	38½	38½	38½	−¼
19⅝	12⅝	MoBeer Pkr	4	7	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
41¼	20⅝	Mitchell En	16	42	21	19⅞	20⅛	−½
4¾	3⅝	Mite Corp		42	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
10⅝	3¾	MoAmCo Cp	5	12	4⅛	4¼	4⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

To the Holders of
Argentine Republic
Floating Rate Notes 1977

In accordance with the provisions of the above Nc
Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor,
established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for
semi-annual period ending October 31, 1973 as ten
one-eighth percent (10⅛%) per annum. Interest
on such date will be payable upon surrender of Cou
No. 6.

Bankers Trust Comp
Fiscal Agent

Dated: May 2, 1973

INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES
Société Anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldring

Registre aux firmes Section B n° 8722.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Inves
sements Atlantiques S.A., will be held at its registered off
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 18th May, 1973, at 14
o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon
following matters:
1. To hear and accept the reports of:
   a) the directors;
   b) the statutory auditor.
2. To approve the balance sheet and the profit and
account for the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1
3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respec
their performance of duties during the fiscal year en
31st December, 1972.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next anr
general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next gen
meeting of shareholders.
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the st
tory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by
majority of the shares present or represented at the mee
with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or
proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one-fifth
the shares issued or two-fifths of the shares present or rep
sented at the meeting. In order to take part at the statut
meeting on 18th May, 1973, the owners of bearer shares
required to deposit their shares five clear days before
meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldring
Luxembourg, or with one of the following banks:

—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
—Cazenove & Co.
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London E.C.2.

The Board of Directors.

MONTEREY TRUST S.A.
Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldring

Registre aux firmes Section B No. 7553

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Sharehold

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MC
TEREY TRUST S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14 R
Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 18th May 1973, at 10.00 o'clock a.
for the purpose of considering and voting upon the followi
matters:
1) To hear and accept the reports of:
   a) The directors;
   b) The statutory auditor.
2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and l
account for the fiscal year ended 31st March 1973.
3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with res
to their performance of duties during the fiscal
ended 31st March, 1973.
4) To elect the directors to serve until the next anr
general meeting of shareholders.
5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next ann
general meeting of shareholders.
6) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for
statutory general meeting is required and that decisions
be taken by the majority of the shares present or represe
at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder ei
by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of share
excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of
shares present or represented at the meeting. In orde
take part at the statutory meeting on May 18th, 1973,
owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their sh
five clear days before the meeting at the registered offic
the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with one of
following banks:

—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.,
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
—Cazenove & Co.,
12, Tokenhouse Yard, London E.C.2.

The Board of Director

RoyWest: The righ
direction in the Bahamas f
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sound institution in which to place your fu
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- Montreal Trust Company
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
- The Royal Bank of Canada International Limited

Our interest rates on term deposits—minin
US$25,000 or £10,000—move with those in the i
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vided by our strong management and ample fi
cial resources.

For details of current interest rates, a copy of
latest Annual Report, or other financial informa
please write to:

The Managing Director
RoyWest Banking Corporation Lim
P.O. Box N-4889T
Nassau, Bahamas

RoyWest BANKING CORPORATION LIMI
Norfolk House • Frederick Street • Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone: (809) 322-1891 • Cables: ROYWEST NASSA
Telex: N.S. 177

مطابق للأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
	9¾	MobHom .20	7	12	9⅝	9⅛	9½—	⅛
	6⅝	Modern Md	5	10	6½	6½	6½—	¼
	7	Mlybden wt		11	8¼	7¾	8¼+	¼
	56⅝	MonP pf4.40		z10	57¾	57¼	57¼+	¼
	6¾	Moog Inc	9	7	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
	4½	MottSup .41	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	2¼	Mouldings		29	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	15¾	MtVernM 1	6	2	17	17	17 —	⅛
	5⅞	Mov Star .36	5	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
	1⅛	Movielab	3	18	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	9½	MPB Cp .32	6	4	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
	2½	MPO Video		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	MPS Intl Cp	14	26	3½	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
	12½	Multi Amp	16	15	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅝
	6⅝	MWA .35r	8	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
	3⅜	Napco Ind	7	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
	5	Nerda Micr	6	9	5⅜	5	5⅜+	¼
	1⅝	NotBellas N	10	6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	12¾	Nat Gen wt		40	17⅝	16¾	17⅛—	⅛
	3¾	Nat Gn wt n		38	4⅝	4	4¼+	⅜
	2½	NatH'th Ent	9	26	2⅝	2½	2½—	¼
	¾	NatUnd wt		13	⅞	13-16	⅞+1-16	
	5¾	NKinney Cp	8	136	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
	12	NMedEn .10	8	11	13	12¾	13 +	½
	12¾	Nat Paragn	10	19	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
	5¾	Nat Silv .28e	4	6	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
	2⅛	Nat System		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	7⅝	NatinwH .20	8	4	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅜
	9⅝	NedhmP .30	5	x1	10	10	10	
	7½	Nelsner .30	29	2	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	3	NeffDon .35t	33	12	3½	3	3	
	7¼	Nelsonl. .55t	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	1⅝	Nestle LeM	19	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	10¼	Newcor .60	8	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	25⅝	NEng Nuclr	23	12	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
	5⅞	NNomp Ball	11	28	5⅞	5½	5⅝—	⅛
	⅞	Newidria M	50	11	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
	15	NMexA .84t	57	3	17	17	17 —	¼
	2⅝	Newpark Re	13	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	8½	N Proc .35e	13	75	10	9⅞	9½—	⅜
	12¼	NYTimes .60	10	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
	5¼	NiagFS .20a	5	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
	3¾	Nichols SE	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	19¾	NJBPI 2.01e	9	3	20¾	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
	7	Noel Indust	6	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
	23¾	Norf So Ry	96	3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	½
	2½	Nortek Inc	19	29	3½	3⅜	3½—	⅛
	2¾	NorAm Dev		2	3	3	3	
	2⅛	NoAmMI wt		20	2	2	2 —	¼
	9	NorAm Roy	11	8	9¾	9½	9⅝—	¼
	5¾	NorCdn Oils	20	33	7¾	7⅛	7¼	
	55¼	N IPS pf4.25		z40	57	57	57	
	19	NNGMob wt		105	22⅝	20⅛	21⅜—	⅜
	5¼	Novo Corp	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
	4½	Nuclear Dat		5	6	5¾	6	
	16⅛	NumacO Gs	28	27	16⅝	15¼	15¼—	1⅛

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
	24½	Offshore Co	12	2	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
		Ohio Art .20	15	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
	19⅞	OhioBrass 1	13	11	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞—	⅝
	12½	Oh Sealy .20	14	6	13¼	13	13 —	½
	18⅞	OKC Crp .80	6	21	20⅝	20	20⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Old Town		5	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
	4⅛	Olla Ind	6	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
	1	OmgLTV wt		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
	26⅞	OnanCp .30e	11	11	28½	27½	27½—	1⅜
	55¼	OOkep 4.23e	13	z200	68	61¼	67½—	1¼
	11⅝	OpenRd Ind	6	148	11¾	10½	11⅜—	¼
	3½	OrigInl .22e	21	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
	11¾	OriolHo .10h	7	14	12⅝	12½	12½	
	1⅞	Ormand Ind	46	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	8⅝	OSullivn .50	7	5	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
	12⅞	Outdr Sprt 1	10	29	14	13	13¼—	½
	11½	OverhDr .32	11	1	14½	14½	14½—	½
	31½	Over Sh .10a	14	17	35⅝	34½	35⅝+	⅞
	1½	Oxford Elec	58	13	1⅞	1¾	1¾+	⅛
7⅞	5¼	OxfdEt M.36		250	6⅛	6½	6¼	
11¼	6⅞	OxfdFst .20r	8	29	7¼	6¾	6¾—	⅜
6⅝	4⅛	Ozark Airlin	11	71	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛

P-Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1¼	P&F Indust	20	80	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅜	2⅛	Pac Cst Prp		11	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
22⅝	20½	PGE6pf 1.50		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
17⅞	16⅞	PGE5pf 1.25		2	17½	17¼	17¼—	⅛
17⅛	16⅛	PGRd pf1.25		6	17	17	17	
17⅞	16¾	PG rdpf1.25		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17	16½	PG 4.8pf1.20		5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
28⅝	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
27½	25⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	26¾	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
27¾	27	PGE 8pf 2		3	27¼	27	27¼+	¼
8⅞	6⅛	P Holdg .34	9	12	8¾	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16¼	16⅛	PNwTel 1.04	10	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
19	11¾	PacSv L .28	5	67	11⅞	10¾	11 —	¾
18⅝	10¾	Pall Corp	16	7	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
9	5	PalomF .10e	5	98	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18⅛	15½	PaloM 1.64e	9	14	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	¼
2⅛	1¼	PalmrMI wt		3	1½	1¼	1¼—	⅛
13⅛	5½	Pandl Bradt	22	53	9½	9	9⅛+	⅜
3⅝	2	Pentasote		2	3	3	3	
7¼	5⅜	ParaPkg .20	7	2	5½	5½	5½	
7¼	5⅞	Park Ch .30	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8	2 5⅛	ParkEle .41t	16	1	6	6	6	
13	5¾	Parkwy Ols	7	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
29	19⅛	Parsons .33e	19	36	26½	26¼	26½+	¼
6½	3⅝	Pat Fash .24	4	13	4	3⅝	3⅝—	½
21¾	15	Patagoni Cp	9	6	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	½
5⅛	3½	PetPor Pap		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¼	6¾	PetoCG .10e	17	46	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
29	22	Peel Elder	25	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	Pemcor Inc	12	17	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
12⅞	10½	PenEng .60a	7	10	11⅜	11⅛	11¼—	⅜
13½	11⅛	PennREst 1		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	⅛
5	2⅝	Penob Shoe		1	2½	2⅛	2½—	⅛
1⅝	1	Pentron Ind	16	22	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10⅛	PepCom .40	8	1	10½	10½	10½—	¼
22⅝	18¼	PEPI Inc	10	1	18½	18½	18½—	¼
6½	5	Perini .20e	5	40	5½	5¼	5⅛—	¼
9⅞	7	Permaner	25	30	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
8¼	4⅝	Partec Corp	9	34	5¼	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
4½	3⅝	Phil LD .57r	5	46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
4¼	3	Phoenix Stl		230	3⅛	3	3	
8⅞	6	Pic n Pay St	12	1	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
9¼	7⅝	Ploner Plas	14	7	7⅛	7¾	7¾—	⅛
5½	2⅜	Pioneer Sys	9	15	3⅛	2⅞	2	
7⅛	5⅛	Pioneer Tax	7	21	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
41⅜	30⅞	PitDMo 1.20	9	18	33½	32	32⅛—	⅝
7⅛	6⅜	PitWVT .57a	10	4	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
21⅛	9	PizzaCp Am	15	36	9⅞	9¾	9⅝—	¼
10⅞	4¾	Planl Ind	13	43	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
35¼	21½	Plantrnics	13	6	22⅛	21½	21½—	1⅛
3¼	1⅛	Plaza Group	8	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¼	5⅛	PlyGem .23t	7	25	5¾	5½	5½	
26½	22⅜	PNBM 2.12e	10	17	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	
6⅛	2⅞	PNB MR wt		9	3	2⅞	3⅛	
15¼	12¾	PnuScal .72	9	1	15	15	15 —	¼
5⅛	3⅝	Pneumo Dy		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5½	2⅞	Polaron Pd		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	10	Polychr .45t	9	12	12¾	12¼	12⅜—	⅜
9⅞	3⅞	Potter Inst		67	4½	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Prairie Oil	25	20	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
16⅞	13¾	Pratt Lmb 1	8	1	14	14	14	
5⅛	4	Pratt Rd .20	8	3	4	4	4	
11⅛	6¼	Prel Corp	5	26	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
38⅞	17⅞	PrenHall .06	10	36	18¼	17½	18 —	¼
13¾	11¼	PresRI B .94	49	1	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
13⅞	5¾	Presley Cos	4	50	7	6½	6⅝—	¼
13⅛	8⅝	Preston .28e	12	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	½
5⅝	3	Price Capitl		3	3⅛	3½	3⅛—	⅛
16⅜	9¼	Pilme Equit	8	11	9⅝	9½	9¼—	⅜
24⅝	18⅝	Proler Stl 1	9	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
25⅞	19¼	PrpCT 1.80e	12	1	20¾	20¾	20¾—	¼
10¾	9¾	ProvGas .72	5	13	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
3⅝	2⅞	PrdRIE .22e	16	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
28	12½	PrudBdg .24	9	42	12¼	10	10¼—	2¼
3⅜	2⅛	Prud Fund		43	2¾	2½	2⅝—	⅛
12¼	7⅛	PSA Inc wt		8	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
7¾	3⅞	Pulte Hmes	5	8	4⅝	4	4⅝+	¼
10¼	6⅝	PuntaGrd. Is	7	9	7⅜	7	7	
12⅝	7	PuritFsh .20	4	32	7¼	7	7⅛	
19¼	12¼	PutnmsS .36	7	11	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅜
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	18	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	½

R-S-T

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
15½	12¼	Ranchrs Ex	21	12	12½	12¼	12½—	¼
36½	24½	RangrO Con	75	128	25⅝	23¾	24½—	1¼
34⅝	24¼	Ransbrg .52	13	2	24	24	24 —	¼
6¾	4⅛	RapdAm wt		19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
7	4½	Rath Pack		40	6	5¾	6 +	⅜
7	4½	Ray Resrcs	16	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	7½	RaymPr .40	8	15	7¾	7½	7¾	
10⅝	5⅛	RB Indust	9	17	6⅝	6	6¼+	⅛
19⅛	17¾	RealEst 1.40	13	7	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
15⅝	12⅞	RltInT 1.20a	13	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
22½	19¼	Rlt RT 2.03e	10	26	21¼	21	21 +	¼
27⅞	21¼	Recrion Crp	7	51	22¾	21⅞	22½—	⅜
3¼	1⅝	Reeves Telc	10	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
17½	12½	RefrisT .12e	10	5	13	12¾	12 +	⅜
12	10	Ram Ar .80	8	4	10½	10½	10½—	¼
2	¾	ResMlin wt		5	1	1	1	
51	30½	RepNat NY	8	33	36½	35	35 —	1¼
63¾	48¼	ReschCll .08	38	48	50¾	49¾	50½+	⅜
11⅜	7⅛	Reserve OG	19	45	7⅝	7⅛	7½—	½
9¾	6⅝	ResisIflx .20	8	19	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅜
4¾	2¾	RsrtsInll A	23	18	3	2⅞	3	
5¾	4	RsrtsInll B	30	1	4	4	4	
4⅝	2	Rest Assoc		12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8¼	3⅛	Rex Nor .14t	5	17	3⅝	3¼	3½	
9⅝	5	RH Med Svc	6	9	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅜
13⅞	7	Riblet Prod	5	9	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
5½	3⅝	Richford In		1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅛	2	Richton .20	6	24	3½	3¼	3⅜	
2½	1	Riker Maxs		30	1⅛	1	1	
7⅛	½	Riker Mx pf		5	¾	⅝	¾+	¼
20⅝	10¾	Riley Co	15	5	11¼	11	11	
29	20¼	RioAlam .40	20	26	26⅛	26¼	26¼—	¼
18⅞	11	RisdonM .36	6	14	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
10	6¼	RittFin .20b	11	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
15⅝	8⅜	Robino Led	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
32½	20¾	Robintech	23	102	26⅞	24¾	25⅝—	¾
6⅛	4⅛	Roblin Ind	4	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10½	Rockway .80	6	9	11¾	11	11½+	¼
3	1½	Rockw Cmo	14	26	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
25	18	Rogers Corp	25	3	19	18¾	19 +	⅛
16¼	6¾	Rollins Intl	7	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2¾	Ronco Telep	5	26	2⅞	2¾	2⅝—	⅛
10¾	4⅝	Rossmor Cp	5	2	6½	6½	6½—	¼
4⅝	1⅜	Rossmor wt		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
26⅝	17½	Rowan .14	13	3	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
12⅞	8	Rowind .40t	11	11	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅜
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer	56	7	9¼	9	9 —	¼
3⅛	2⅝	RoyBus .32r	6	16	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
6	3⅝	RoyBch Col	4	18	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	RPS Prod		7	5⅝	5	5⅝+	½
2¼	1⅝	RSC Indust	14	15	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
4⅝	2⅞	Ruddick Co	6	1	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
3⅝	2	Rusco Ind	27	51	2¼	2⅛	2½	
4⅛	2⅜	Russeks Inc	5	10	3	3	3 +	⅛
15½	10⅛	RusslMil .40	5	x8	13	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
33⅝	20	Rust Cft .40	10	3	20	19⅝	19½—	⅛
29¾	13½	Ryan N .05e	13	7	17¾	17½	17¾+	¼
31⅞	19¾	Rydr Sys wl		10	19½	18¾	19 —	¾
7⅝	4¾	Ryersn Hag		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
43⅝	22	SabineR .44	21	1	22⅝	22½	22⅛	
5⅛	3	SaffranSp A	6	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
21⅝	14	StJohnsT .42	5	5	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
8⅞	6¼	Salem Corp	37	23	6⅞	6¼	6¼—	⅜
38⅝	19½	Sambo Rest	30	91	22⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅜
7⅝	4⅝	S Carlo .02r		3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
119	115	SDgo pf9.84		1	117	117	117 —	⅜
100⅛	96	SDgo pf7.20		1	99	99	99	
14½	13⅞	SOla G pf 1		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
7¼	3½	Sanitas .12	9	176	4	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Sargent Ind		16	3⅝	2¼	3¼	
7¼	5¾	Saturn Airw	5	100	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
17⅛	10⅝	Soundr L .10	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
7	4½	Savoy Ind		4	5	5	5	
3⅞	2½	Schiller Ind		4	2⅝	2½	2½	
15⅝	9	Scient Allen	15	39	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
8¼	3½	Scotlax Cp		8	3⅝	3½	3½	
35⅝	21⅞	ScottyHo .05	25	148	21½	18½	20⅛—	1⅝
10⅜	7¾	ScrivBag .22	6	6	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
19¼	15	Scurry Rain	140	22	16	15½	15½—	⅝
9	7⅜	SbdAlMll .30	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
22	11½	Sea Contain	8	10	12¼	11⅝	11⅞—	⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Co	32	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7⅜	SearsInd .44	7	16	8¼	8	8 —	⅜
10	7⅜	Season All	10	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
15⅛	9⅛	SecMI 1.16e	8	118	9⅛	8½	9 —	⅛
2¾	⅞	SecMt In wt		13	1	⅞	1	
15¾	6⅝	Sec Plastics	7	7		6⅝	6⅝—	¼
12½	6¾	Selas Co .27		21	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4¾	Seligm Asso	5	11	5⅝	5¼	5⅜—	⅜
23½	12½	Semtec .48t	11	6	12	12⅝	12¾	
1⅜	⅜	Sequoyah In		99	⅜	9-16	⅝+	⅛
14¾	8	Service Cp 1	9	31	8½	8⅛	8½	
11⅛	7	Servisco .30	5	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
6⅜	4	Servo Corp	0	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Servotr 1.37t	7	1	9	9	9 +	¼
13⅝	10⅛	Seton Co .45	8	1	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
8¾	6⅝	SGL Ind .45t	8	2	7	7	7	
8⅝	5¾	Shattck Den	21	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
24½	14⅛	Shaw In .17e	9	7	14½	14	14½—	½
13¼	8	ShelterR .05e	7	13	9¼	8⅛	8¼+	¼
13¼	8¾	ShndCp .71t	5	8	9⅞	9¼	9¼	
21¾	13½	Shnandh Oil	20	9	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
35	20¼	Sherwd Med	11	18	20¼	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
16⅝	12¾	Showbt .40a	7	14	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
13	8⅝	ShulmTr En	10	14	8¼	8	8¼—	¼
10⅝	8⅛	SierrPa .03e	4	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
19½	10⅝	Sierracin Cp	23	6	11¼	11	11	
9⅛	6¾	Sigma Inst	0	9	8	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
18½	11⅜	SignetCp .40	9	7	13¼	13¼	13½	
18¾	7⅜	SikesCp .20	9	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8	6½	Simkins .50	9	1	6½	6⅛	6½	
9	5⅝	Simplex Ind	6	78	6	5⅝	5⅝	
18¾	11⅝	Simplex Wir		6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sitkin SmRf	16	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	SkyCity Strs	8	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	SMOInd .28t	6	10	2¾	2½	2⅝+	¼
11¼	5	Solitron .06		36	5¾	5½	5½—	⅛
16⅞	10	Sonder Brdc	8	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅜
9½	7⅜	Sorg Paper	14	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
38½	15⅝	Soundsn .40	7	126	17⅛	15½	16¾+	1¼
10⅞	9½	SoestCe .20e	10	1	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅝	23¼	SCEO pf1.56		z100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
114¼	111	SCE pf8.70		2	112¾	112¾	112¾	
105⅛	103	SCE pf7.58		1	104	104	104 —	½
20⅞	19¼	SC 5.8pf 1.45		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
22¼	18½	SC 5.2pf 1.30		10	18⅞	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
15⅝	14¼	SC 4.3pf .08		10	14½	14½	14½—	½
15½	14½	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	¼
5⅝	3⅞	Sau Real Ut	11	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
64½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	32	48	56	51¾	54½+	2⅝
39⅝	33	Swstinv .70a	14	41	37	36⅛	36¾—	¼
24½	12	Spectiy Resl	9	8	13	12⅝	13 —	¼
7¾	5⅝	Speclar Ind	9	22	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
10	7⅝	Spectre .24	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Spectro .10b	6	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
7	3½	SpedOP .19t	30	14	5	4¼	4⅝—	⅜
8½	4⅞	Speizmn Ind	6	11	5⅞	5	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Spencer .22t	5	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Splentex .48	5	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
14½	8¾	SSP Ind .22r	6	4	9⅛	9	9 —	¼
18	12¼	StdAllian .30	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17⅝	15	StdCoose .90	6	1	15	15	15 —	¼
25¼	12⅝	StdMotA .42	9	10	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞—	½
3½	2⅛	StdPec Corp	8	7	2½	2½	2½	
28¼	23¼	St Shrs 1.62t		5	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
24	17¼	StThoms .36	7	3	18	17⅞	18	
20¼	17	Stange .20	19	8	17¼	16⅞	17 —	⅜
4⅞	3¼	Stardust Inc	11	6	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
10¾	8½	StarSmk .60	6	3	8½	8½	8½	
15¾	8⅛	Starrett Hou	7	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
16⅝	11⅝	StateSL .48e	5	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾—	⅛
24½	14	Statham Ins	12	35	14½	13⅞	14 —	½
5⅞	4	Stelmel Inc	12	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
12½	7⅛	Stelber Ind	11	56	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅜
1½	13-16	Stellar Ind		3	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
31⅝	17⅞	Stepn Ch .28	12	10	19	18⅝	19	
2¾	1⅛	Sterl Electr		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	4	SterlPre .28t	7	9	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Sterndenl	7	51	8¼	7⅝	8 —	⅛
41½	37½	Slemco A	35	250	37⅞	34½	34½—	3⅜
7⅝	4½	Stevcoknit	5	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
23⅛	15½	StopShop .90	7	9	16	16	16	
18⅞	11⅝	STP Cp .60	9	29	12¼	11¾	12 —	⅛
2⅛	2	Stratin Grp	9	2	2⅛	2	2	
5½	4⅛	Struth Wells		26	4½	4½	4½	
2⅛	1½	Summit Org	6	7	1¼	1½	1¼+	⅛
8⅛	5¼	SunCityl .25	7	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22	18½	Sun Elec Cp	14	15	18¼	18	18 —	½
6¼	5	Sunair .12e	7	11	5⅞	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
12⅛	8⅞	Sup Ind Intl	10	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	½
17⅛	11½	Sup Surg Mf	13	1	12¾	12¾	12¾—	¼
29⅝	16¾	Superscop	0	262	21	19⅞	20⅛+	1⅛
9	4⅞	Susquhana		29	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅞	10¼	Susqu pf.50k		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8⅞	3¾	Synalloy	9	37	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
87½	46½	Syntex .40	16	227	52⅜	49½	51¾+	⅞
32⅛	21¼	Sysco .05e	15	9	23½	23	23 —	⅞
8⅝	3⅛	System Eng	10	42	4⅛	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Teely B .88a	10	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		7	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
13⅝	7½	Techcl Oper	12	41	8⅛	7	7½	
3	1⅞	Techcl Tope	9	24	3	1⅞	1⅞	
19¼	9¾	Tchnicolor	9	41	10	9⅞	10	
3⅛	1⅞	Technitrol		5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
27¾	18	Teleflx 1.29t	7	5	20	20	20 +	¼
34½	20⅛	Telprompt	22	1546	23½	18⅝	20⅛—	1
3⅛	1½	Tolex Cp wt		21	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
5¼	3	Tenna Corp		40	3¼	3	3¼	
8	4½	Tenneco wt		32	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
2⅝	1¼	Tenney Eng		2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Tensor Cp	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
25	13⅞	Teradyn Inc	32	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
25¾	16⅛	TesoroPt wt		82	19¼	17⅝	18 —	⅜
8	4⅝	TexasInt Co	12	29	5⅛	5	5	
7⅞	4⅝	Texstar	5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
35¼	13½	Textron wt		12	14	14	14	
5⅝	3½	TFI Co Inc	0	17	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	¼
7⅞	5⅛	ThorMk .20r		22	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
11⅜	9	Thrftmt .05e	287	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
14¾	6½	Tidwell .30	6	4	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
11⅞	8	Timple Ind	6	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
9⅛	3¼	Timmus Opt	95	13	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
25⅝	11	Tokheim .35	0	43	11	10	10⅛—	¾
11½	4⅝	Tolchin Inst	6	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
58	55⅞	TolEd pf4.25		z100	57	57	57 —	½
23⅝	17	TonkaCp .40	11	5	18	18	18 +	¼
24⅞	10¾	ToppsG .20e	10	11	10¾	10½	10⅝	
18½	15¾	Torin .46b	8	2	16	16	16 +	¼
10	6⅝	TotalPol NA	18	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20½	14¾	Total pf.70		3	15	15	15 —	¼
8	4⅛	TownCnl .20	6	64	4¼	4⅛	4 —	⅛
10⅜	7½	TranLux .35	23	10	8	7¾	8	
1⅝	1⅛	Trnsair .01e		1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
26⅞	16	TWA wt		314	18½	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
9¼	5⅝	Treadw .31t	7	28	5⅞	5¼	5¼—	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	TriSMI .06e	6	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6	27-16	TubosM .24e	8	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
9¼	4⅞	Tullco Corp	7	29	5⅛	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
12½	6¾	Turbodyne	16	3	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
28⅛	19⅞	Turner C 1a	6	3	20½	20½	20½+	¼
13¼	5¾	TwinFair In	7	62	7	6	7 +	1
14⅝	8⅛	Tsco Labs	7	52	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	

U-V

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
2¾	1⅞	UIP Corp	9	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅝	16	UnInvest .60	6	4	15¾	15¼	15⅝—	¼
27½	24	UnaTr 2.32e	9	28	24¼	23⅝	23¾—	⅜
7¼	4½	UnamTr wt		6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11	8½	UnAlrPr .40	6	3	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
2¼	1⅛	UnBrand wt		85	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝—	⅛
18¾	16½	UnCosF .82t	12	20	18½	18¼	18⅜—	⅛
12⅞	8⅝	UnDollar St	6	5	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
6	1⅞	Unit Foods	5	44	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4¼	UnNat Corp	23	14	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
11	9⅞	UnNat pf.70		34	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
19⅞	9⅞	UnPDy .60a	4	33	10⅝	10	10 —	¾
32⅝	25⅞	USBnT 1.97e		3	26⅞	26½	26½—	⅜
19¼	9	US Filter	12	411	9⅞	9¼	9½—	⅛
21¾	18¼	USLsR 1.72e	14	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	USLse R wt		31	1¾	1½	1½—	⅛
3⅛	2½	USNat Rsrc	150	0	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
10⅜	6¼	US Radium	7	7	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15	USRltIn 1.36	16	2	15½	15½	15 —	⅛
10½	6½	US Reductn	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14½	9⅝	UsRubR .54	7	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
29½	16½	Unitrk Corp	14	15	19	17⅝	18 +	⅜
31	10	UnityBuy S	13	30	10⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅝
5	3⅝	UnivCig .05e	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅞	1¾	UnConl .04t	17	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13	11½	UnivM r04c		x8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11⅞	5	Univ Resrcs	51	72	10⅛	9⅞	9¾—	¾
13⅞	9⅝	UnivSav .22	6	3	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
22⅝	13⅞	UrisBldg wl		34	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	URS Sysims	8	22	4½	4¼	4⅜	
7	4	UVind wt		61	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
7¼	3½	ValDOr Ind	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅝	8	VallesS 1.30t	10	9	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
6½	4	Valley Mtol	35	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	10⅝	Valmac .40b	7	9	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
5½	3⅛	ValueLin D		19	3¼	3	3⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	VanDorn .28	8	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	
3⅞	2¼	Vara Inc	11	11	2⅞	3	3	
23	13½	Veecolns .24	8	10	13⅝	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
17	8¾	Venicin .20b	6	17	9⅝	9⅛	9½+	⅛
3¼	2½	Verll Indust	26	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	2⅞	Vernitron	8	42	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5½	2⅞	Vertipil Inc	13	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Vesel yCo	20	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅜
5	2	Viewlex		24	6½	3⅛	2½+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Viking Genl	2	10	7	7	7	
9⅛	5½	Vikoa Inc		24	5½	5¼	5⅜—	¼
8¼	5⅝	VLN Corp	8	21	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
17¾	12¼	Voplex .68	6	6	12¼	11¾	11¾—	½
7½	5	VulcCo .10	15	3	5½	5½	5½	

W-Y-Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7¾	5¼	WabMag .10	14	21	6⅛	5¾	6	
17⅝	9¼	Wacknhl .23	11	3	10	10	10	
5¼	3¾	WadlEq .10e	12	6	4¾	4½	4½	
16⅛	13	WagnrEl .40	7	7	13¼	13	13	
10⅝	6¼	Wainoco Oil	20	4	7⅜	6 15-16	7⅛+5-16	
22¾	10½	WardCR Dg	18	16	13½	13	13⅜+	⅜
3½	1½	WardFds wl		9	1⅝	1½	1½	
6½	3⅞	WardsCo .20	10	4	4	3⅞	4	
14	4⅞	WorC pfC.05		110	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
37	22½	WasPstB .40	11	27	24½	23¾	24½+	1
15	13⅛	WasRIT 1.04	7	8	13¾	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
9	5⅝	Walsco .05a	10	5	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	¼
5⅞	4½	Weiman Co	7	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	3¼	WeldTu Am	22	3	4⅝	4⅜	4¼—	⅛
8	6⅛	Welco Enl	5	31	6	5½	5½—	⅝
23⅛	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	16	33	20⅛	19¾	20 —	⅜
22¼	13¼	WestChP .72	11	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3⅝	2	Westols Pll		46	2⅛	2	2	
2⅞	1⅛	Westby Fsh		1	1½	1⅛	1½	
6¾	5⅛	Westrn Pel	19	29	5⅞	5 15-16	5¾+1-16	
20⅝	15	Westn Finl	6	37	17⅞	17½	17¾—	⅛
2⅛	1	Wstrn Orbis		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5½	2½	WstPacl wt		16	2⅝	2½	2⅞	
15¼	7¼	Westran Ind	9	9	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
10⅛	9	Whippny .60	46	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
11¼	8⅜	Whitaker .34	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
4⅞	3	Whitehal El	6	38	3½	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
2¼	1	WhitHakr wt		56	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1½	Wichita Ind		15	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2¾	Willcx Gibb	7	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	Wmhous .20	7	20	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
5⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	24	94	4¾	4½	4¾	
12⅞	9¼	Wilson .20a	8	5	9½	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
4½	3½	WilsonPh .12	20	2	3½	3½	3½	
10⅝	8½	Winklmn .40	6	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
7⅞	4	Winston Mll	6	0	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
63	58	WisP pf4.50		z10	62	62	62	
16	4¾	WolfHB .24	4	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	Wolvind .32	7	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
22	13	Woodin .72t	7	17	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
13	8¾	Woodmoor	7	18	9¼	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
12⅞	7	Worcoe Cont	7	2	7½	7½	7½	
12⅞	10½	WorkWr .60	6	6	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	
16⅝	10	Wrather Cp	77	142	10¼	9⅛	9¼—	1¼
10¼	5	WTC Air .10	11	2	5	5	5	
40¾	10¼	WUI In .10e	11	13	19½	19	19¼+	⅜
4⅝	2¾	Wye Labs	11	16	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
29⅞	12½	Wynn Oil	8	12	14½	14	14 —	⅜
14⅛	11¼	WymBan .40	10	3	13¼	13¼	13¼+	¼
5⅝	3⅞	Wyomising	24	7	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Yates Ind	18	57	14⅝	13⅞	14 —	½
4⅝	3⅝	Zero Mfg	35	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
8½	3¾	ZimHom .24	15	22	5	4¾	4⅞—	⅜
2⅞	1⅞	Zion Foods		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

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May 1, 1973

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(w) Alexander Fund	$9.83
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.80
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.43
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.37
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF101.52
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$24.48
(w) Arles Fund	$38.73
(w) Asea Corporation	DM13.24
(r) Atlantic Invest.	$42.12
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.69
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.06
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF921.10
— (d) Conbar	SF990.00
— (d) Grobar	SF760.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF995.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$5.09
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.53
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$10.75
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.06
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$57.90
(w) Browninvest	$20.72
(r) Cal Land & Constr	$19.03
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$14.95
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.65
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.97
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.31
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1.013
(d) Caribco N.V. "C" Sh.	$134.75
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$863.28
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$9.16
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.88
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.30
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$782.16
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Fonds	SF86.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF90.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF111.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF101.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF271.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$5.54
(w) D.G.C.	$58.98*
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.98
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.00
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,000
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.31
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.65
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.08
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$50.65
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.22
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitable	$11.61
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$20.81
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$23.20
(d) Fiducem	BF1.214
(d) Finance Union	$10.60
(w) First Fund	$12.37
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.03
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.42
— (i) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$23.02
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$92.90
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$15.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.17
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2.683
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF105.38
(d) Fonditalia	$12.43
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral. (SOB)	$4.06
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$3.84
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.18
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.36
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.91
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.34
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$23.15
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm. $7.26
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd Int'l	$5.53
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$8.01
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$1.844
(w) Hedged Investors	$13.421
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$30.53
(d) ICOFUND	$12.30
(w) INGROW	$23.29
(d) Interfix	SF993.70
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.24
(d) Interitalia	Lire 0.175
(w) Intermarket Fund	$173.70
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.98
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can $5.11
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$43.58
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.27
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.50
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$18.41
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$53.83
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.71
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.60
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.356
(w) Keyfund	$8.54
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$11.51
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$30.47
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$20.67
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
+†(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd Ltd	£1.00
+†(r) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF500
+†(r) L&B-T Income Fund	SF500
(w) Laxfund	$24.30
(r) Marlin Fund	$9.92
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.06
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.12
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.12
(w) N.A.M.F.	$95.73
(w) Nippon Fund	$38.39
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.01
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$12.42
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.53
(i) Opportunity Fund	$9.31
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$28.80
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$0.47
(d) Renta Fund	LF2.048
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3.018
(d) Rentinvest	LF901
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.08
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.78
— (d) Global Fund	—
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF70.45
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$8.08
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.70
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.08
— (d) Share Realty	$13.50
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$6.57
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.77
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.85
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.00
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.60
— (d) I.T.F.	$9.81
(w) SMH I	DM102.00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,432.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,314.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.70
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$127.81
(w) Star Fund	$8.86
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF493.78
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF100.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF116.30
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.10
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$38.28
(w) Tokyo Valor	$18.09
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.46
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.63
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.84
+ (r) Overseas (Sig) Ltd.	£13.60
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£15.50
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF54.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF92.35
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF100.75
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF169.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF110.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF95.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF110.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF451.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF368.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF189.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM13.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM42.38
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.23
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.01
— (d) Unispecial I	DM69.14
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.18
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$15.68
(w) Universal Sec. Equity	Can.$7.09
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$0.22
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,585.39
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,770.42
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$515.22
(w) Worldwide Securities	$48.15
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,868.87
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund	$5.72
(w) Zodiac Fund	$6.10

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

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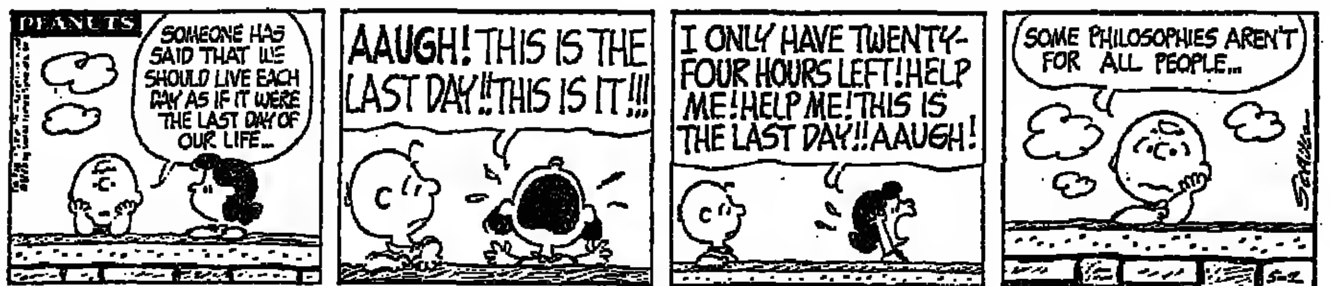
PEANUTS


PEANUTS
SOMEONE HAS SAID THAT WE SHOULD LIVE EACH DAY AS IF IT WERE THE LAST DAY OF OUR LIFE...
AAUGH! THIS IS THE LAST DAY!! THIS IS IT!!!
I ONLY HAVE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS LEFT! HELP ME! HELP ME! THIS IS THE LAST DAY!! AAUGH!
SOME PHILOSOPHIES AREN'T FOR ALL PEOPLE...
5-2

LI'L ABNER

"CORPORAL CROCK CRUSHES THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS" WERE A HUMDINGER!!
NOW READ ME TH' NEXT ONE—
BUT, PAPPY—YO' INHERITED LOTS MORE INT'RUSTIN' STUFF—INDUSTRIES—BANKS—AIRLINES—
HA!!
NOTHIN' IS MORE INT'RUSTIN' THAN "CORPORAL CROCK"—
RIGHT, YOKUM!!
5-1
HOW'D YO' DE-FREEZE YORESELF?
SAME WAY "CORPORAL CROCK" DID, IN ISSUE 129—
NEVAH GOT UP TO THAT ONE!!
AND YOU NEVER WILL!! I WANT MY "CORPORAL CROCKS" BACK!!
AH'LL FIGHT YO' LIKE "CORPORAL CROCK" FIT TH' PREHISTORIC MONSTERS, ISSUE 128. AH CAIN'T LOSE!!
I CAN'T LOSE EITHER—BECAUSE I'M GOING TO FIGHT YOU THE WAY HE FOUGHT THE POT-BELLIED PIGMIES, ISSUE 130!!
5-2

BUZ SAWYER

ALL CRATES LOADED, BOSS.
OKAY, TAKE OFF!
C'MON, STRODE. YOU'LL GO IN MY CAR.
THE MOBSTERS' PANEL TRUCK LEAVES THE ALLEY. BUZ IS WAITING.
OKAY, I'LL FOLLOW.
5-1
NIGHT. NOT MUCH TRAFFIC. THE MOB'S PANEL TRUCK HEADS FOR THE 14TH STREET BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC.
I WISH THERE WAS MORE TRAFFIC. THE DRIVER OF THAT PANEL TRUCK MAY GUESS I'M FOLLOWING HIM.
HEY, BOSS. I THINK A CAR IS FOLLOWING ME.
NEVER MIND, I'LL HANDLE IT.
5-2

REX MORGAN, M.D.

REX, IS THAT YOU? I CAN BARELY HEAR YOU! ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?
YES, I'M ALL RIGHT, BRICE!
I WAS CONCERNED—THOUGHT PERHAPS YOU WERE ILL! WILL YOU BE BACK AT THE OFFICE TOMORROW—AND WHAT ABOUT HOSPITAL ROUNDS IN THE MORNING?
I'LL BE THERE! I'LL MEET YOU AT THE HOSPITAL A LITTLE BEFORE EIGHT!
HOW DID HE SOUND?
NOT QUITE HIMSELF, MELISSA!
5-1
I'LL GO TO THE AIRPORT WITH YOU, JUNE!
NO, YOU WON'T, KEN! YOU'RE GOING TO THE PRACTICE RANGE—REMEMBER?
WE'D BETTER GET GOING! WE HAVEN'T TOO MUCH TIME, JUNE!
I'LL CALL YOU EVERY EVENING!
TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF, KEN!

POGO

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IF I WAS POGO AND HE HAD FASCINATIN' TALES TO TELL, I'D LISTEN TO 'EM.
TAKE THE TIME I SAVED SNAVELY, THE SNAKE'S LIFE—WHEN THE NEAR-SIGHTED OLD LADY THOUGHT HE WAS A FOUNTAIN PEN—IT WAS A COLD WINTER DAY..
AND SNAVELY, AS IS HIS WONT, WAS A LITTLE STIFF WITH THE FROST-BITE—THE OLD LADY PICKED HIM UP AND WAS ABOUT TO FILL HIM OUT OF A INK BOTTLE..—I LEAPT FORWARD AND DASHED THE BOTTLE FROM HIS LIPS.
THEREBY DON' ME OUT OF A FORTUNE—THE OLD LADY WAS GONNA SIGN HER WILL LEAVIN' EVERYTHING TO ME—WHEN SHE HAD HER GLASSES ON SHE ALLUS THOUGHT I WAS A THIN CAT..
SNAVELY!
5-2
PUBLISHERS-HALL SYNDICATE, INC.

RIP KIRBY

ARTFULLY MOVING THE FEATHER-WEIGHT MANNEQUIN, HOLLY DRAWS BRIMSON'S FIRE.
BANG
BAM
BLAM
HIT HIM, FOR PETE'S SAKE!
HIT HIM YOURSELF! HE'S MOVING TOO FAST!
5-1
UNNOTICED IN THE DIN, A FIGURE DASHES FROM THE LAST CHANCE.
A HAIL OF BULLETS IS DIVERTED...
KEEP MOVING, COWBOY! THEY CAN'T HURT US!
ENABLING KIRBY TO EFFECT A RISKY RESCUE.
5-2
JOE! JOE!

BLONDIE

I CAN'T THINK WHAT TO WEAR TO MILDRED PRATT'S DINNER PARTY
WHY DON'T YOU WEAR THAT NEW DRESS YOU BOUGHT YESTERDAY?
WELL, MILDRED WAS WITH ME WHEN I BOUGHT IT
AND I COULDN'T WEAR SOMETHING SHE'S ALREADY SEEN
5-2
CHIC YOUNG

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the paradoxes of tournament bridge is that a team is not really a team—it consist of two pairs, or three pairs. This can be avoided by a requirement that partnerships should rotate, so that each player must play with each of his teammates in turn.

This concept of "homogenized" teams is unknown in North America, but has much to recommend it. It has some supporters in Europe, and was one of the conditions of the recent final of the Coupe d'Europe des Systèmes in Spa, Belgium.

Each team represented a particular system, and the defending champions, playing the Blue Team Club, were a foursoma headed by Omar Sharif and including Claude Delmouly, Léon Yallouze and Paul Chemla, all experienced international stars.

Opposing them were four Belgians captained by Charles Monk of Brussels, whose one-club system they used.

The prophets were *slightly* surprised when Monk led by one point after 48 deals, and astonished when he annihilated his famous adversaries in the final session to win by 82 points.

NORTH
♠ KQ764
♡ K10873
♢ 53
♣ 4

WEST (D)
♠ 52
♡ Q962
♢ 10964
♣ K106

EAST
♠ AJ108
♡ —
♢ KQJ8
♣ QJ973

SOUTH
♠ 93
♡ AJ54
♢ A72
♣ A852

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1 ♢	1 ♡
Pass	4 ♡	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade five.

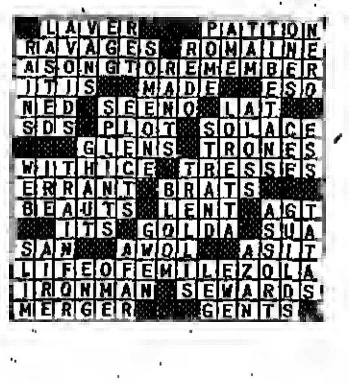
An aggressive bid and well-judged play earned points for Monk on the diagramed deal. Most players would be content to pass with the South hand after an opening bid of one diamond to the right, especially when vulnerable, but Monk ventured one heart. In principle an overcall promises a five-card suit, but experts take a chance with a four-carder at the one-level.

East's double of four *hearts* was for take-out—he hoped for a cheap sacrifice. But West took a chance on defense, and led a spade.

Dummy's spade queen was taken by the ace, and East returned the spade jack to the king. Now the declarer proceeded to develop the fifth spade in the dummy. He led a third round and ruffed in his hand with the heart jack. West overruffed with the heart queen and shifted to diamonds.

The diamond ace was taken, and dummy was entered with a trump lead to the ten. This revealed the trump division, which was no surprise to the declarer. He ruffed another spade with the heart ace and took the marked finesse against the heart nine to make 10 tricks.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE

"DO YOU KNOW WHAT I'M GOING TO BE WHEN I GROW UP?"

"A BIGGER PAIN."

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

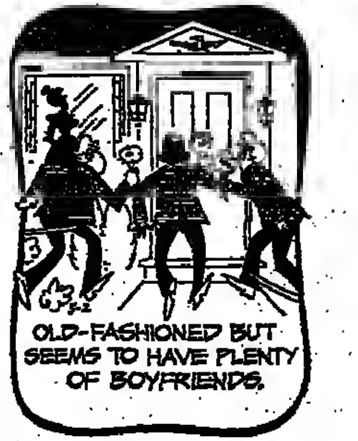
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUJED

NYMAG

CEEDOD

MINTIG


OLD-FASHIONED BUT SEEMS TO HAVE PLENTY OF BOYFRIENDS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here "○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LEAFY SYNOD DAMAGE STURDY

Answer: When tenderly affected by his horse—SADDLESORE

BOOKS

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF ADOLF HIT

By Robert Payne. Illustrated. Praeger. 623 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE are some people—and I suppose I must count myself among them—who are drawn to any book written about Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. We are *like children* at bedtime—eyes wide with curiosity and terror—asking to be told for the hundredth time the story of the monster, the dragon or the wolf, in the hope that hearing about it just once more will make it go away. So there are some people who are going to devour greedily "The Life and Death of Adolf Hitler," by the prolific biographer Robert Payne, even though it is a book constructed largely from other people's writings, even though it tells us very little we didn't already know and even though in the burgeoning literature on Nazi Germany it must stand as relatively insignificant. For the terror and curiosity are here. The monsters, dragons and wolves are here. And more important, a considerable talent *for* historical narrative is here, sweeping before it the complexities of Hitler's rise to power and his orchestration of World War II, catching in its path revealing details and colorful sidelights, and depositing all into a package that can be devoured as readily—one hesitates to admit it—as a good popular novel.

Surely this is not an accomplishment to be dismissed too lightly. True, Payne distorts the picture somewhat by telling the whole story with the focus exclusively on Hitler, and thus leaving out whole chunks of events and whole clusters of personalities. Yet, are there any episodes in 30th-century history more suitable for telling from the point of view of a single figure? True, there is something disturbing about a narrative that devotes an entire chapter to "The Death of Geli Raubel"—the niece whom Hitler loved in his strange way and eventually drove to suicide—and then a chapter of *similar* length to the extermination of millions upon millions of his "enemies." But after all, Payne declares at the outset that his book "is not a social or political history," but "a rounded portrait of Hitler, the man, as distinct from the legends that have accumulated around him," so one is inclined to accept the author on his own terms.

And true, Payne's monofocal approach works better for Hitler's early career, when he was truly an isolated figure down and out in a poorhouse in Vienna or skulking through the streets, than it does for the period after he rose to power and became the engine of a far-flung war machine. Yet all in all, this dramatically coherent account adds dimension even to incidents familiar to us all. And only scholars and addicts of the period will already know everything Payne unfolds, for his bibliography is extensive and includes unpublished material. He has done his homework.

Moreover, since he is so thoroughly familiar with the record that has accum date. Payne is able certain corrective ju Hitler, some of wh minor interest, and on is of major importance comparatively minor attacks the myth of H abstemious celibate w food, women and sex, for the German publi claims Payne, Hitler and candy, he exerte nese charm on the la him and he had var tresses throughout hi career.

And contrary to wh or propaganda or Hitl right lies have passed on the charge that Ernst was engaged in a hom orgy when he was arrest ing the purge of 1934 was bly trumped up. The 194 sination attempt by Von fenberg and the ge was not only bungled, also unheroic and m mainly by selfish ends Hitler not only knew ab large-scale gas chambe began to appear in 1942, may be expected that and approved the desig

And of major imp Payne takes Hitler serious from depicting him as the the nonsensical strutting the figment of German lusions that so many jou and historians have gi Payne transforms Hitler plausible, if demonic, gen calls "Mein Kampf" "one seminal books of our ti a great book in the ser Machiavelli's "The Prince great book, casting a *shadow*." He credits Hit "a mind like a cutting ed writes that he "was lea many disciplines, read and possessed a phe memory that retained everything he had ever heard." He claims t photographs ever did ju Hitler, and that in pers Payne was once 12 inch the man) "he was qui alive, ruthlessly intellige far from being a caricatu short, instead of dismissi ler with *scornful* contemp many other observers hav Payne gives the devil h And the effect is altogeth interesting and terrifying that of many more "seriou scholarly works that I ha

In fact, the only major tion that I can raise is to declared reason for writ book—namely, that w study Hitler to prevent of others like him el That seems to me to history by giving ins weight to the Germa ground that produced Otherwise, this book is ing—so much so that p will even intrigue people ready obsessed with its

Christopher Lehmann-
a New York Times book

CROSSWORD

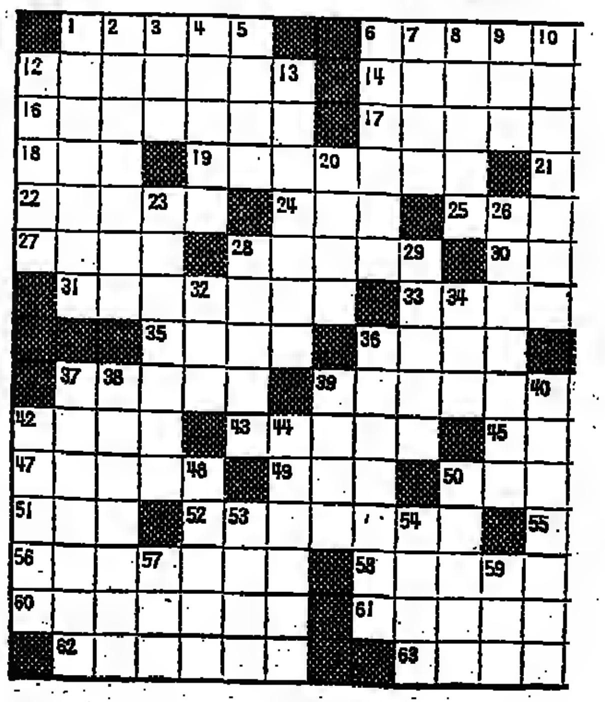
By Wi

ACROSS

1 P. I. native
6 Marriage partner
12 Mandrills
14 Painting technique
16 Asmara's land
17 Certain poker players
18 Hurok
19 Teapot affair
21 Chinese pagodas
22 Europe's second largest laka
24 Arrowroot
25 Rock
27 Biblical wall word
28 Frown
30 Clears
31 Great Plains homes
33 French political units
35 Will of films
36 Nudge
37 Fixes eggs
39 Ventilating shaft
42 Salad
43 Attempt
45 Land measure
47 Ankles
49 Brooch
50 Animal-welfare org.
51 Timetable abbr.
52 Terminating
55 Kind of poker hand
56 Begin: Sp.
58 Maritime tree
60 Gainsayers
61 Occupants
62 Mother of King Arthur
63 Mild oaths

DOWN

1 British title
2 City in Lone Star state
3 Little one
4 Artery
5 Shin's neighbor
6 Continuous flow
7 Side dish
8 Overlooks
9 Good times
10 Take care of a matter
11 Chores
12 Broom
13 Trial asso
15 Beasts of
20 Papal nar
23 Trinkets
26 Wall St. r
28 Brants
29 Antoinatt theater
32 Favorite
34 Take in –
36 Cliburn,
37 Glib talk
38 Jewelry i
39 Sala con
40 Drooping
41 Chemica designati
42 Sedata
44 Meager
46 Palm yie
48 More alo
50 Guam's
53 Deserve
54 Require
57 Parisian business
59 Flash in



viets Edge U.S., Tie Series

United Press International.

NG—UCLA's Bill Walton takes the ball away from Aleksander Belov during the first game. United won, 83-65, in match at Inglewood, Calif.

After Losing 1st Basketball Game

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 1 (AP).—Russia's basketball squad evened its series against the United States national team with a 78-76 victory last night in a rugged battle at the San Diego Sports Arena.

A field goal by Aleksander Boloshev and two free throws by Jaak Salumets provided the points the Russians needed. The U.S. team's final-second shot by Jim Oxley, a former West Pointer, just missed.

The United States won the opening game Sunday night at Inglewood, Calif., 83-65.

The U.S. team played without Bill Walton, the national collegiate player of the year from UCLA. Walton suffered a knee injury in the opening game and did not suit up for the second.

The rough battle, in which the lead changed hands 15 times, saw three Russians foul out and Bobby Jones of North Carolina collect five personals. Ron Behagen of Minnesota was tossed out of the game by referee Marti Huhtamaki of Finland, who charged that the U.S. player purposedly had slugged a rival player with an elbow.

Cousy Draws Foul

U.S. coach Bob Cousy drew a technical foul for objecting too strongly to a call in the first half.

With 7 minutes 50 seconds to play, the Russians led, 68-62. Cousy then sent in a three-guard offense consisting of George Karl of North Carolina, Tom Henderson of Hawaii and Oxley.

The former West Pointer started a rally with a field goal and the Americans rattled off eight straight points to go ahead, 70-68, before Aleksander Salnikov sank a basket to tie the score.

Boloshev, the man whose basket won the Olympic basketball championship for the Soviet Union from the United States, put the Russians ahead with two free throws before fouling out with 17 points. He was high scorer for the Soviets.

Ivan Dvorni and Salnikov each scored 16. Dvorni fouled out early in the second half and Mikhail Korkiya also was charged with five fouls.

Ernie DiGregorio scored 15 to lead the losers, but the Providence star also threw away the ball with 30 seconds left, costing a chance for the U.S. to tie the score.

Karl scored 12 and Swen Nater, who understudied Walton at UCLA, had 11.

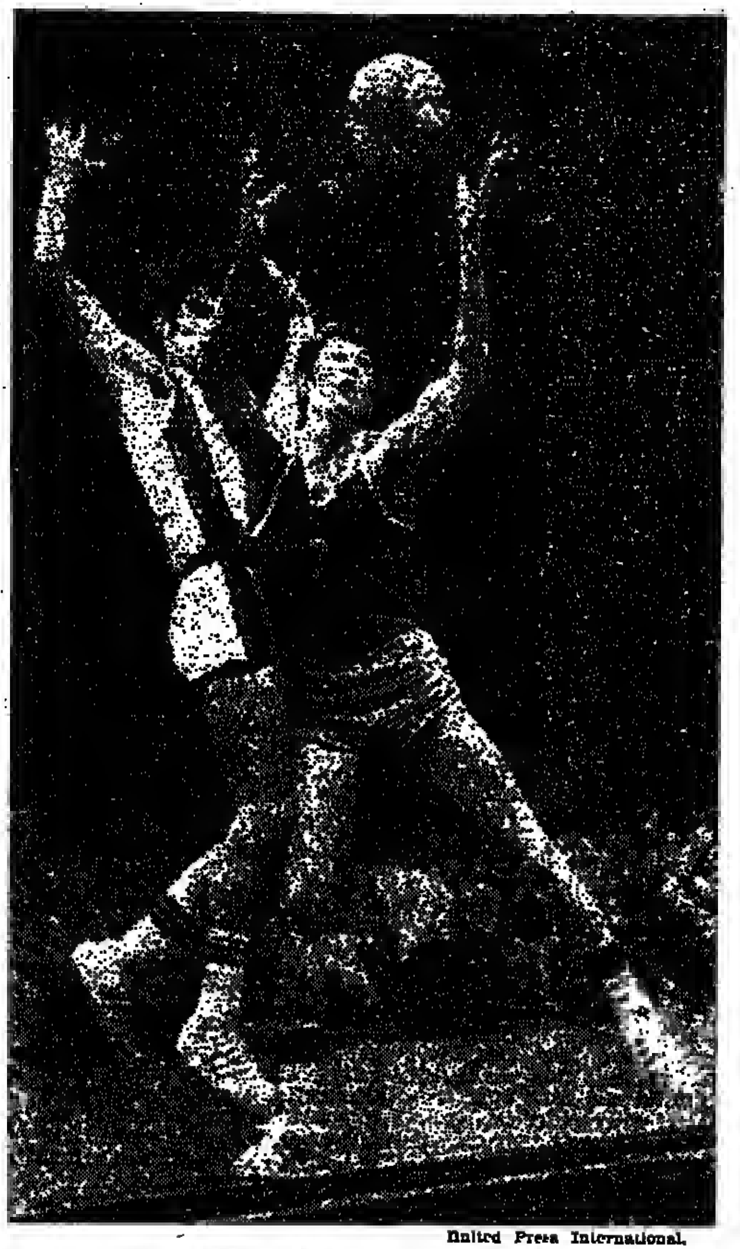
Led Wire to Wire

In Sunday's game, DiGregorio, who wasn't even asked to play for the 1972 Olympic team, and Nater each scored 14 as the Americans led wire to wire.

The U.S. team went through most of the fouled-filled contest without Walton, who was injured in the first half.

Nater pulled down 12 rebounds while DiGregorio added eight assists.

Referees whistled a total of 56 fouls, 26 on the Americans and 30 on the Russians.



United Press International.

SOVIET RECOVERY—Russian Alzhen Zharmukhemedov, No. 7, takes rebound from American Bobby Jones in second game. Russians won, 78-76, in match at San Diego.

x vs. Juventus Cup Match uld Bring Dutch Victory

By Brian Glanville

ON, May 1 (IHT).—Ajax hed its third consecutive i Cup final and, for the year in succession, will lian opposition.

atch takes place May 30 ude, and Ajax should win Then Stefan Kovacs, their n coach, must return to it to take over the na- ams.

seen both ties between and Derby County, we inced that Ajax will win hough it will be no easy and Johan Cruyff will be fully fit. Their 1-0 in Madrid against Real their superb morale. It ficult to prevail against rmined Spanish team be- 0,000 frenzied partisans, hout that key outside left, zer.

t sorry for Derby County. h, a splendidly successful tween the wars, even it won neither cup nor tles, did wonders in rising second division to take -division championship, ting as far as the semi- the European Cup. The uce in European football team and of its gifted Brian Clough, was de- hat, and a rash of mis-

es deprived the team of nton, the left-winger with erful kick in either foot, ger Davies, the remark- over-impetuous, young orward, in Milan. Deba- ookings" denied them Roy nd and Archie Gemmill y. Hinton came back, id nothing much on the and missed a penalty. was provoked into losing per—an Italian football allating foolishly and get- t off. The lack of Gem- ant a lack of skill and in midfield; the lack of and meant a lack of chal- the air on free kicks and It was extraordinary en Clough did make sub- ns in the second half he pull off the inadequate

Liverpool has won the championship besides scraped into the finals of FA Cup against Gunter Netzer and Borussia Munchengladbach, and we have no greater hopes next season for an English success in the European Cup. We also shall be surprised if Liverpool manages to win the UEFA Cup. It is a strong, determined team, but it badly lacks true inspiration in midfield and a strong man in the middle of its attack. Certainly there is no ons to touch the magnificent Netzer, who should turn the two-legged final in Borussia's favor.

Next season in the European Cup, Bill Shankly, Liverpool's sturdy, combative Scottish manager, may well take them to the semifinals of the European Cup, but no farther. Not unless he can buy new players and those such as Mike Channon, the Southampton inside-right, seem not to be for sale. Channon, indeed, has just bought a new house in the Hampshire country where, as a country boy, he'll be able to indulge one of his preferred pastimes; riding horses.

Kentucky Evens ABA Finals With Defeat of Pacers

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1 (UPI).—Artis Gilmore scored 29 points, snared 26 rebounds and blocked seven shots last night to power the Kentucky Colonels to a 114-102 victory over the Indiana Pacers, tying their American Basketball Association championship series at one game apiece.

The Colonels overcame the loss of guard Rick Mount with a sprained left ankle and an 80-79 deficit at the end of the third quarter to win with an eight-point spurt in the final period that snapped an 85-85 tie.

The series shifts to Indianapolis for games three and four Thursday night and Saturday afternoon before returning to Louisville next Tuesday.

ABA Playoff

Monday's Game

Kentucky 114, Indiana 102 (Gilmore 29, Issel 28; McGinnis 28, Lewis 28).

Youth (23) Takes Golf Classic From Dan Sikes in Playoff

DALLAS, May 1 (NYT).—After he came back in 31 for a spectacular 67 and a 72-hole tie with Dan Sikes at 277, Lanny Watkins, one of the game's young stars at age 23, beat his barrister-golf professional rival at the first hole of a sudden-death finish Sunday in the $150,000 Byron Nelson Classic.

Watkins, a resident of Winston-Salem, N. C., who attended Wake Forest College on an Arnold Palmer scholarship, scored a par-5 at the 553-yard 15th hole of the Preston Trail course.

Sikes, 42, of Jacksonville, Fla., who had not won on the tour since 1968, three-putted for a bogey 6 and lost a bid that he had minutes earlier turned into a thrilling test. At the 72d hole, after he seemed momentarily out of contention because he had driven into the trees and flubbed his third shot close to the green, Sikes ran in a 35-foot putt for a par 4 that set up the extra session.

It was Watkins's second triumph on the pro circuit. A year ago as a rookie, he set a record for freshmen by going over the $100,000 mark to $116,616 and by winning the Sahara Tournament at Las Vegas, in which Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus were among those who trailed him.

Cox Triumphs in WCT Tour

DENVER, Colo., May 1 (AP).—Mark Cox, capitalizing on Arthur Ashe's faltering serve Sunday, won the $50,000 United Bank Tennis Classic.

Cox, who had not won a tournament on the World Championship Tennis circuit, defeated Ashe, 6-1, 6-1. Ashe, whose serve is one of the best on the WCT tour, first-faulted continually in both sets and Cox's strong backhand sent the ball to the back corners.

The Englishman lost the second game of both sets, breaking Ashe's service two games in each set.

"I got a couple of lucky shots and I was able to hit the ball short," Cox said. "Usually Arthur hits the ball so hard I have trouble hitting short, but today his serve seemed to lack something."

Cox, who tied Roger Taylor in the final point standings on the Group B tour, did not qualify for the Dallas WCT finals May 9-13 because he lost to him in Copenhagen in their only singles meeting.

Besides Taylor, the other three berths in the finals went to Ken Rosewall, Marty Riessen and Ashe. The Denver tournament is the final leg of the Group B tour.

In NHL Playoff Opener

Chicago Loses to Canadiens' Speed

By Gerald Eskenazi

MONTREAL, May 1 (NYT).—The quiet Canadien cannons boomed again Sunday, which wasn't surprising.

It was Game One of the Stanley Cup final, and the Frenchmen handed the Chicago Black Hawks an 8-3 defeat.

The score shocked just about all the 17,249 fans at the Forum, but the most surprised people were the Hawks, usually a poised, defense-oriented squad. Chicago had sailed through the National Hockey League semi-finals by stopping the favored New York Rangers in five games.

But instead of protecting a 2-0 lead gained in the first 62 seconds, the Hawks tried to match the speedy Canadiens stride for stride. And that was fatal.

Off would go a Canadien, streaking for center ice, snaring a pass on the fly and zeroing in on Tony Esposito, Chicago's stunned goalie. Wave after wave of shooters would attack the goalie, and soon the pucks started to go in.

"These guys got more speed," the Hawks' coach, Billy Reay, explained.

Yet, the game was close until the final period, when the Frenchmen erupted for four straight goals in just under six minutes. At that point, the Hawks were trailing by 4-3, and had to open up in an attempt to tie to score.

It was unclear just what effect the 60 minutes of yoga instruction—breathing and meditation—the Canadiens had undergone on Friday had on the final result.

"I don't think it had any," the Canadiens' cool goalie, Ken Dryden, said.

He was helpless early when the Hawks scored two goals on their first three shots. Pit Martin gave them a lead after 35 seconds and then Ralph Backstrom batted in his own rebound.

Whalers 7, Jets 2

BOSTON, May 1 (UPI).—Tommy Webster scored two goals and assisted on a third Sunday night as New England defeated Winnipeg, 7-2, in the opening game of their World Hockey Associatioo championship series.

The Whalers blew the game open with four goals on only seven shots in the first period after spotting Winnipeg a brief 1-0 lead.

New England added two goals in the second period and one in the third while wrapping up its seventh playoff victory on home ice without a loss.

NHL Playoff

Sunday's Game

Montreal 8, Chicago 3 (Lemaire 2, Lefley 2, P. Mahovlich, F. Mahovlich, Tardif, Laperriere; Martin 2, Backstrom).

Davis Paces Dodger Victory

PITTSBURGH, May 1 (UPI).—Willie Davis tripled home Bill Buckner with the winning run in the fifth inning of the nightcap Sunday to give the Los Angeles Dodgers a 2-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates and a sweep of their doubleheader.

Substitute rightfielder Tom Paciorek doubled in Ron Cey with the winning run in the 13th inning to give the Dodgers a 9-8 victory in a wild, four-hour opener.

The twin loss stretched the Pirates' losing streak to five games.

Rangers 2, Brewers 1

At Arlington, Texas, Dave Nelson and Toby Harrah each singled home a run after two were out in the bottom of the ninth to rally the Rangers to a 2-1 victory over Milwaukee.

Indians 3, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., George Hendrick led off the ninth inning with his second home run of the year after Charlie Spikes had tied the game with a solo homer in the eighth inning as Cleveland edged the Angels, 3-2.

Atlanta's Hank Aaron hitting his 678th career homer.

Despite Homers, Aaron Slumps

ATLANTA, May 1 (NYT).—You wouldn't know it by looking at his home run totals, but Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves isn't having a very good year at bat.

"I've been hitting the ball well, but they just haven't been dropping," said Aaron, 39.

Aaron's home run against the New York Mets Friday was his fifth of the season and his seventh hit. His career homer total rose to 678, just 36 short of Babe Ruth's record 714.

"I try not to think too much about breaking the record," Aaron said.

Aaron's other hits this season were a single and a double. A 311 career hitter, he was hitting 152 going into the weekend.

"Willie Mays asked me for a couple of bats before the game, although I don't know why he wanted them the way I've been hitting," Aaron said.

Mays, the No. 3 career home run hitter with 654 (none this season), broke out of an 0-for-18 slump Friday with a single.

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Los Angeles 010 141 000 100 1—9 12 2
Pittsburgh 020 003 020 100 0—8 12 2

Messersmith, Richert (6), Brewer (0), Rau (10), Culver (11), Downing (12) and Ferguson; Blass, Walker (0), Johnson (0), Rooker (6), Giusti (10), Hernandez (13) and May, Sanguillen (0). W—Downing (2-1). L—Hernandez (1-1). HR—Hebner (2d), Ferguson (5th), Stargell (7th).

(Second Game)

Los Angeles 001 010 000—2 6 2
Pittsburgh 000 100 000—1 8 1

Osteen (2-2) and Yeager; Ellis (3-1) and May.

Montreal 000 000 210—3 8 0
Houston 010 100 002—4 5 0

Torres, Marshall (7) and Boccabella; Wilson, Ray (9) and Edwards, Howard (9). W—Ray (1-0). L—Marshall (1-3). HR—Watson (2d, 3d), Breeden (2d), Singleton (3d).

San Diego 010 103 010—4 12 0
Chicago 700 204 30x—16 15 0

Arlin, Caldwell (5), Romo (6), Troedson (0), Ross (7), Miller (8) and Kendall; Jenkins, Locker (7) and Rudolph, Hundley (7). W—Jenkins (2-1). L—Caldwell (0-3). HR—Gaston (3d), Hilton (1st).

San Fran. 030 000 000—3 9 1
St. Louis 002 006 00x—8 10 0

Marichal, Moffitt (0), Sosa (8) and Rader; Wise (3-1) and Simmons. L—Marichal (4-3).

Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 n 0
Cincinnati 040 103 00x—8 10 0

Christenson, Twitchell (2), Brett (6), Selma (6), Lersch (8) and Boone; Billingham (4-0) and Bench, Plummer (0). L—Christenson (1-3).

New York 010 000 000—1 7 4
Atlanta 000 000 000—0 4 0

Koosman (4-0) and Grote; Morton, Priselia (9) and Casanova. L—Morton (1-2).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Minnesota 001 010 001—3 7 1
New York 010 104 00X—6 10 2

Blyleven, Goltz (7) and Mitterwald; Stottlemyre (3-2) and Munson. L—Blyleven (2-4). HR—Nettles (4th).

(Second Game)

Minnesota 010 000 000—1 7 1
New York 100 102 07X—11 13 1

Hands, Sanders (0), Corbin (8), Strickland (8) and Roof; Peterson, McDaniel (8) and Munson. W—Peterson (2-3). L—Hands (2-2).

Milwaukee 100 000 000—1 6 0
Texas 000 000 002—2 10 1

Slayton, Newman (8) and Porter; Paul (3-9) and Stelmaszek. L—Newman (2-2).

Cleveland 001 000 011—3 11 1
California 002 000 000—2 7 6

Tidrow (3-3) and Duncan; Wright (0-4) and Torborg. HR—Spikes (8th), Hendricks (2d).

Baltimore 000 000 003—3 8 0
Oakland 300 100 00X—4 4 2

McNally, Alexander (4) and Williams; Hunter, Pina (0) and Fosse; W—Hunter (1-1). L—McNally (3-3). HR—Jackson (4th), Bando (4th), Grich (0th).

Kansas City 000 001 000—1 8 0
Detroit 002 011 02X—6 8 1

Simpson, Bird (6), Jackson (7), Burgmeier (0) and Healy; Coleman (5-1) and Sims. L—Simpson (2-2). HR—Sims (1st).

Chicago 003 110 000—5 10 1
Boston 000 000 000—0 7 0

Wood (5-2) and Hermann; Pattin, Curtis (5) and Fisk. L—Pattin (1-4). HR—Melton (0th), Hermann (1st), Allen (3d).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	12	8	.606	—
Chicago	11	8	.579	1/2
Pittsburgh	8	6	.571	1
Philadelphia	9	9	.500	2
Montreal	7	11	.389	4
St. Louis	3	15	.167	8

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	18	6	.750	—
Cincinnati	13	8	.619	3 1/2
Houston	14	10	.583	4
Los Angeles	11	11	.500	6
Atlanta	7	13	.350	9
San Diego	7	15	.318	10

Sunday's Results

Los Angeles 9, 2, Pittsburgh 8, 1.
St. Louis 8, San Francisco 3.
New York 1, Atlanta 0.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 0.
Houston 4, Montreal 3.
Chicago 16, San Diego 4.

Tuesday's Games

Houston at Philadelphia, night.
Montreal at Atlanta, night.
Chicago at Los Angeles, night.
St. Louis at San Diego, night.
Pittsburgh at San Francisco, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	9	.526	—
Milwaukee	9	9	.500	1/2
Detroit	10	10	.500	1/2
New York	9	10	.474	1
Cleveland	9	12	.429	2
Boston	7	10	.412	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	10	5	.667	—
Kansas City	13	8	.619	—
Minnesota	9	8	.529	2
California	9	8	.529	2
Oakland	9	11	.450	3 1/2
Texas	6	10	.375	4 1/2

Sunday's Results

New York 6, 11, Minnesota 3, 1.
Detroit 6, Kansas City 1.
Chicago 5, Boston 0.
Oakland 4, Baltimore 3.
Cleveland 3, California 2.
Texas 2, Milwaukee 1.

Tuesday's Games

Cleveland at Minnesota, night.
Baltimore at Chicago, night.
Oakland at Milwaukee, night.
California at Detroit, night.
Kansas City at New York, night.
Texas at Boston, night.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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AU-PAIR for American family. Tel.: Paris, 227-00-53.

Observer

On the Road

By Russell Baker

Baker

WASHINGTON.—Ladies and gentlemen, the Great Paver of the United States:

"Good motoring, everybody. I have nothing very major to announce today. Three towns in eastern Pennsylvania were successfully covered with asphalt during the night and no longer present an obstacle to high-speed traffic.

"They are the towns of Red Munk, Chipper and Royal Ash, which had populations totaling some 700 persons and 850 automobiles at the time of the paving. Nearly all of the automobiles were rescued and will, I am happy to announce, live to motor again on our great interstate highway system.

"On another matter, I have today accepted the resignation of 1,500 potholes on the Massachusetts turnpike. Their conduct, although highly praised by the front-end repair industry, has created great ill will among hundreds of thousands of our great patriotic American tires, shock absorbers, steering columns and ball joints.

"Hereafter, this office will no longer be responsible for offenses committed by these resigned potholes, and all complaints must be directed to local authorities in Massachusetts. I am ready for questions."

Q. Mr. Paver, sir, last week, the House of Representatives voted not to take money from the Highway Trust Fund for development of urban mass transit systems. My question is...

A. The House of Representatives acted sensibly. Because, you see, the Highway Trust Fund money all comes from taxes levied on the motorists of America. The federal gasoline tax, for example. Old-fashioned common sense makes it plain that this money must be used to benefit the motorists who pay it, and not for mass transit schemes. Next question.

Q. What is the purpose of the Highway Trust Fund, Mr. Paver?

A. To complete the interstate highway system, a limited access automopolis which, upon completion, will enable every motorist in the country to bypass America without encountering a single red light.

Q. Would you support a move to make gasoline go further by urging the auto industry to build more small cars that give more mileage to the gallon?

A. Such a policy is nugatory, shortsighted and absurd, and I would deplore it.

Q. Is that because it might create public pressure on great men like you, sir, to give up chauffeured limousines?

A. Nothing could be further from the point. The point is, with the energy crisis upon us, we must make Americans wake up to reality. With cars that get only six miles to the gallon, they will wake up fast enough when we raise the price of gasoline to $3.50 a gallon. If, on the other hand, they have smaller cars that get 30 miles to the gallon, they will be much slower to appreciate the gravity of the situation, and we will never get around to solving the problem.

Q. What, sir, is the solution?

A. There is only one solution, ladies and gentlemen. You all know it. *I proclaim it on my* bumper sticker and I plead with all who are watching me today on this great television medium, which is the greatest of all the media ever invented, except asphalt. You know the solution, ladies and gentlemen: America—pave it and leave it.

Murrow Fellowship To IHT Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 1 (IHT).—James Oliver Goldsborough, European correspondent for the International Herald Tribune, has been named the Edward R. Murrow fellow at the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations for 1973-1974, the council has announced.

Mr. Goldsborough, 36, joined the Herald Tribune in 1966 and has covered European affairs since 1969. He previously was a reporter for the San Francisco Examiner, Honolulu Advertiser, Arizona Republic and Toronto Star.

The Other Side of Martha Graham

By Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—"My father always said, 'Martha, you run best on a muddy track'," Martha Graham said. After a serious illness last spring and a self-confessed personal crisis, Martha Graham appears to be running splendidly. Tonight the revival of her highly acclaimed full-evening work, "Clytemnestra," will open a two-week season by the Martha Graham Dance Company at the Alvin Theater.

On May 11, she will be 79 years old by a count that goes back to a public celebration of her 75th birthday in 1969. This will mean that in her 80th year, one of the most startling and original of American artists is still involved in the process of creation. There will be two new Graham dance works this season.

Her followers confidently rank her with Picasso and Stravinsky. No one claims that Martha Graham invented modern dance, and she herself traces it back "to the age of the pharaohs." But she did invent a totally new dance vocabulary, and there is hardly a dancer in this country—from Broadway to ballet—who is not indebted to her in some way.

For years she has allowed that language to speak for her, choosing to be judged by her art. For half a century, her meetings with the press have been rare, her memoirs thought to be nonexistent.

Taping

Yet Miss Graham revealed—in a two-hour interview in her East Side apartment—that she was taping her "reminiscences" for future publication. And in October, another book containing the notebooks she compiled while choreographing her dances will be published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Her best-known image is that of the already historic figure, holder of honorary doctorates from Harvard and Yale—the young woman who made her independent debut as a "serious" dancer in 1926 and who became modern dance's most celebrated choreographer and practitioner.

NYT.

Martha Graham: "I shared a dressing room with Rita Hayworth's mother."

But there is also Martha Graham the trouper. She started out professionally during Word War I with the Denishawn dancers in vaudeville. "I shared a dressing room with Rita Hayworth's mother. Rita was always running in and out," Miss Graham said, and recalled close quarters with still another entertainer—a mare that nuzzled her backstage. "We did three shows a day, sometimes five on Sunday." It was a training ground that had something to do with her later ability to practice 400 jumps in 15 minutes at the peak of her career.

By Miss Graham's own account, it has taken her two years of personal torment to accept the idea that she will not be dancing onstage at this time. Hospitalized twice last year, she now appears determined actively to shape the future of her company.

When she was starting out as a "serious" dancer, Miss Graham kept secret the fact that she had previously danced ("for money") in the Greenwich Village Follies in 1923-24 here. "I was ashamed of it," she said, adding that she now views all her music hall experience in a different light.

Two Lessons

"I learned a lot from the cockatoos and bears I was with," she said with a smile. "But basically you learn two things there: The audience knows very quickly if you're a phony. And if you play down to it, then you're really in trouble. There is some animal sense in them that knows."

"I didn't have any bad experiences in the Follies," she explained. "But for me it was a life leading nowhere. It was entertainment but not in the great sense of the word of sharing something with someone else. The flashier your clothes were, the less you had to dance. I felt I had to discover something to dance about."

Along her voyage to discovery, Miss Graham evolved a new dance technique. One of its most aesthetically shocking features was the flexed foot, contrasted to the pointed toe of classic ballet.

"I was opposed to the connotation that the pointed foot gave," she said. "There is a suspension in air, and very beautiful it is. The flexing did something else for me that the pointed foot didn't have—a contact with the earth."

Some of the values expressed in past Graham works do not always speak to contemporary audiences, she admits. She calls "Appalachian Spring," one of her best-known works, "a period piece." With its celebrated score by Aaron Copland, this view of an American pioneer couple in love with their homestead and each other, has become a classic.

Self-Critique

Miss Graham gave herself a penetrating review: "It had to do with a period when people had dreams to do something else. My great-grandfather came over with the price of bed and breakfast. He washed beaver hats in the Allegheny River and ended up as the first president of the Bank of Pittsburgh. I don't say it was all according to Hoyle. Those old boys were bandits and buccaneers.

"'Appalachian Spring' was done in 1944 in the mistaken belief that there would not be another war. If you go among the Amish, you find a people that are still striving for this kind of life.

"But it is overbalanced as a piece for today. I don't think there could be the same romanticism about the raising of a roof—that it could mean the same thing. Good and evil are closer together now. Previously, there was an endeavor to keep the good in the ascendancy. The piece refers to a period when belief in a future and the family was possible.

"I don't find it anymore. Except in my school and there is great turbulence among the students."

In her view, modern dance "has nothing to do with self-expression."

"Edgard Varèse [the composer], said, 'Everybody is born with genius but some just keep it a few minutes. I believe everyone should have the right to fail.' But to be able to express yourself in any language, you have to have some vocabulary and some background.

"Many are not willing to do that today. They use dance as an escape. It is not an escape. It is a realization."

PEOPLE: *At 40, Leslie Caron 'Too Old' for Hollywoo*

Leslie Caron

...back to

"I don't think Hollywood is an appropriate place for an actress of 40." Which is why Leslie Caron is moving back to her native France. "In America (if you are 40 or over) you have to play freak parts—if you're in that age category. In France, you can still play love stories," Miss Caron told Hal McClure of the Associated Press. She is currently in Jericho filming Leon Uris's "QB VII," to be shown on U.S. television before moving into the movie houses. "I think Hollywood is really immature in its attitude toward extreme youth," she said. "Except for men. Men can work until they are 50, 60 or 70. Look at Cary Grant." Admitting that she's "been treated so well throughout my career in America that I can't really complain," Miss Caron says that she happens "to think it (Paris) is the best place in the world . . . The best civilization. Am I biased?"

• • •

Actress **Debbie Reynolds** was arraigned in a New York criminal court Monday on charges of possessing an unlicensed firearm—an antique stage pistol. The court released her without bail and set the hearing for May 8. Miss Reynolds received a summons last month after her son by her marriage to **Eddie Fisher**, **Todd Fisher**, 15, wounded himself slightly while playing with the gun.

• • •

Aeronwy Thomas, daughter of the late poet **Dylan Thomas**, was married to **Trefor Ellis**, a factory worker, in London Sunday. The couple—both are 25—met last year when Miss Thomas accompanied a Welsh choir on an American tour—she read her father's works and Ellis sang tenor.

• • •

HONORED: **Duke Ellington** with a doctor of humanities degree by Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday, his 74th birthday.

• • •

Angered by Spanish censorship of his "Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie," director **Luis Buñuel** is reported to have said that he will never film again in Spain. The Spanish-born director, who holds a Mexican passport, made the statement to the newspaper Heraldo de Aragon. "I will not return to Spain to make movies. I can film with complete freedom in France, Chile or wherever I want to," he was quoted as saying. One of the scenes snipped by censors shows a bishop firing a shot at a man who ha made his confession. "W this shot, the whole p makes no sense and looks a Buñuel said. He added tha was the only country th deemed the scene offens

• • •

American singer **Mickey** bury won 3 million yen ($11,330) Sunday and top in the Tokyo Music Festi ternational contest. His "Heaven Help the Child." ists included 31 contend of them foreigners.

• • •

Apprentice matador **Die** ron, 31—the one who ref kill his second bull two S ago and got thrown into it—is out of jail. His 25,000 fine was paid by **Alfred W** Dartford, England, acting half of the International Against Bullfighting. Baro Weirs a wooden practice as a token of gratitude. H he'd like to stay in the sioo but not as a killer. H siders bullfighting "decade barbaric." A change of maybe, for he did in fa his first bull two Sunda and it is estimated that killed about 100 young b training fights.

• • •

Mrs. Thomas Phillips of Oak, Pa., says her son T will not answer an official to report for duty with the reserve. The letter ordere to pack his winter gear, in a sleeping bag and trigger mittens, and report for d 6 a.m. May 5. Todd is 3

—SAMUEL JUST

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